

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADDITION OF THE KINGS RIVER
TO THE NATIONAL WILD AND
SCENIC RIVER SYSTEMHON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to add 92.5 miles of the Kings River to the National Wild and Scenic River System. Named the "Holy River of Kings" by early explorers, the Kings River continues to live up to its name beginning at its headwaters in Kings Canyon National Park and flowing unimpeded to Pine Flat Reservoir in Fresno County, CA. The Kings River today is still a majestic Sierra Nevada waterway. In the spring, the canyon slopes are blanketed with purple wildflowers, and against this backdrop the Kings River sweeps down through the Sierra. The Kings River, however, is in danger of losing its natural character unless Congress adds it to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

The river is threatened with a dam at Rodgers Crossing above Pine Flat Reservoir. If the Kings River is dammed at this point, from 9 to 13 miles of the main fork of the river will be inundated destroying its scenic beauty, diminishing its natural wildlife and devastating its current recreational uses for wild trout fishing, whitewater rafting, and camping. For me, protecting the Kings River is a personal commitment. I have simply walked alongside the Kings for too many years to let her go without a fight—I know her splendor firsthand—the rough and the smooth places alike.

Portions of this mighty river have already been recognized for their special characteristics. The California Department of Fish and Game designated the main and the South Forks of the Kings River as wild trout streams. A designated national recreation trail runs along the Kings from Garnet Dike to Spring Creek, and Kings Canyon National Park takes its name from the river. The California Wilderness Act of 1984 placed the land alongside the Kings River from the confluence of the Middle and South Fork Kings into wilderness and land on both sides of the main fork of the Kings River is being studied for wilderness designation.

In 1985, the Sequoia National Forest as part of its land and resource management plan found that the South Fork of the Kings River was suitable for status as wild in some segments and recreational in other portions. The Sequoia plan then looked at 18 miles of the main fork of the Kings and determined that 5 miles could be classified as wild. On the 13 miles of the Kings directly above Pine Flat Reservoir, the Forest Service simply declined to take a position. The Forest Service did not find this portion of the Kings unsuit-

able for national designation by virtue of natural characteristics; rather, it deferred its professional judgment until economic and political decisions are made about the Rodgers Crossing Dam.

The Kings River Conservation District [KRCD] is the primary proponent of a hydroelectric project at Rodgers Crossing and is a group I have great respect for in its sincere and legitimate efforts to secure additional water for agriculture. Currently, a 300,000 acre-foot overdraft exists in the Kings River service area. I agree with KRCD on the problem; I disagree with KRCD only with regard to the solution. If built at its most economical height of 420 feet, the Rodgers Crossing Dam would generate only about 33,000 acre-feet of yield for irrigation. Rodgers Crossing is a hydroelectric generating facility, not a water project. This project was studied in 1972 by the Army Corps of Engineers and determined unsuitable for Federal development because of a negative benefit-cost ratio. Although it can be argued that a more favorable benefit-cost ratio could occur with declining interest rates and more emphasis on electric generation over irrigation, it is also true that the falling prices of oil in today's market act as a counterbalance to decrease the benefit-to-cost ratio.

There are alternatives for water development for the Kings River Conservation District, and I stand ready to work with KRCD to support other options. I have already introduced H.R. 3182 which would authorize the Mid-Valley Canal System to deliver approximately 650,000 acre-feet of additional surface water to the Central San Joaquin Valley. In addition, I am willing to take a hard look at whatever legislation would be necessary to authorize the raising of the existing Pine Flat Dam.

As a longtime proponent of numerous California water projects from New Melones to Auburn Dam, I firmly believe the Kings River provides us with an opportunity to both protect the river and allow new water development. Alternative water development projects are far preferable to damming the Kings River above the Pine Flat Reservoir.

The Kings River stands on its own merits as deserving Federal protection, and I urge my colleagues to join with me in designating the main fork of the Kings River above Pine Flat Reservoir, the Middle Fork and the South Fork of the Kings as part of the national wild and scenic river system.

BREWERY WORKERS WEEK

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, this year, the Brewery Workers Union Local 9 U.A.W. in Mil-

waukee is celebrating its 100th year of service to the workers and families in our community. The week of April 20 through April 26 has been designated "Brewery Workers Week" in Wisconsin.

Today, I would like my colleagues to join me in extending our own congratulations to local 9 and its 5,000 active and retired members in this special centennial year.

Although there had been sporadic efforts to organize brewery workers in the 1850's, the first genuine brewery union was founded in Cincinnati in 1879. It, and a similar New York City union formed in 1881, however, were shortlived.

The organization that would come to represent workers in the brewing industry was founded at a Baltimore convention in 1886. Originally called the Brewery Workers National Union, it grew to more than 4,000 members during its first 4 months. On March 4, 1887, an American Federation of Labor charter authorized the new group to "proceed with the organization of the trade."

Over the last century, local 9 has grown larger and stronger. It has always been an effective and important voice for its members. Today, under the leadership of President Ted Witkowski, local 9 members can be proud of their record of service to the brewing industry, to the Milwaukee community, and to the Nation. They have given the city and its people a strong sense of pride.

Because of local 9, Milwaukee and fine beer are synonymous in the minds of all Americans. Today, I am pleased to salute the brewery workers who've made Milwaukee famous.

BOMBING LIBYA WON'T STOP
TERRORISM

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, Monday's military strike against Libya may have provided emotional satisfaction for those who felt it was time for the United States to retaliate against the wave of terrorism that has occurred over the past few years. But retaliation is not a policy against terrorism. This attack against Libya will not end terrorism; it will not even diminish it. Indeed, I think we all sense that terrorist incidents are likely to increase during the weeks and months ahead and, indeed, we already have evidence of that increase. The military strike showed the Libyans that the United States could respond to violence with violence, but where will this process take us? Where will the spiral end? It will not end, in my view, unless the United States pursues a policy aimed at the roots of terrorism.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

I am convinced that our only viable long-term policy to combat terrorism is one that involves diplomatic—and not military—actions. Specifically, I feel we must strike at the root causes of terrorism in the Middle East by redoubling our efforts aimed at reaching a just and lasting settlement between Israel and the Arab nations. Only when such a peace accord is reached will we begin to gain the relief from terrorism that we so desire.

We are mistaken if we think that a single bombing raid on Libya will have a deterrent effect on terrorists. We can already see that radical Palestinian groups throughout the Middle East have been called to arms by our action. We know that Libya's terrorist activities increased after the Gulf of Sidra engagements in late March, and administration officials have already confirmed that Libya is stepping up its planning for attacks in the Middle East and Europe. This morning alone, we have heard of a bombing attempt at Heathrow Airport and the killing of three British citizens in the hills of Lebanon.

In his defense of the Libyan strike, the President said, "We have done what we had to do. If necessary, we shall do it again." Do we really mean this? Are we ready to commit ourselves to repeated bombings? Future retaliatory strikes are likely to be far more difficult and more likely to result in civilian casualties.

This week's attack was against easy targets. Our intelligence services were fortunate to intercept communications between Tripoli and the Libyan People's Bureau in East Berlin, enabling the administration to implicate Qadhafi in the recent nightclub bombing there. A similar mistake by terrorists is unlikely to be repeated. Of greater concern, however, is the likelihood that terrorists will now move their headquarters and training bases closer to populated regions, thus increasing the prospects of heavy civilian casualties in the event of retaliation. If this occurs, how many civilian lives will we be willing to take in connection with our military strikes?

The administration's attitude throughout this episode has been that Qadhafi is the root cause of terrorism in the world. The impression that has been created is that the removal of Qadhafi would bring about an end to terrorist attacks against Americans abroad. This is simply not true. Qadhafi happens to be a convenient target for our outrage, since he is such a brazen supporter of attacks against the United States; but major hotbeds of terrorism exist far beyond Libya's borders. Syria and Iran, for instance, have been actively involved in funding, training and promoting terrorism. If Qadhafi were removed and terrorism continued none the less, would the United States proceed with attacks against President Assad of Syria, the Soviet Union's principal ally in the region, or Ayatollah Khomeini, backed by Islamic fundamentalists ready and willing to become martyrs in the name of their religious fervor and allegiance to their leader?

Having unleashed violence as a means of dealing with terrorism, it may become difficult to turn this violence off. One need only look at the ongoing war between Israel and the Arab World—principally the Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO] and other Palestinian factions—to see how entrenched the cycle of retaliation can become.

Israelis and Palestinians exchange military reprisals on a continual basis, at a rate difficult to even document. Daily incursions occur of Palestinians into Israeli-occupied territory. There have been bus bombings, air raids, kidnappings and five full-scale wars between Israel and its Arab neighbors over the past four decades, yet none of these actions have brought these parties any closer to a resolution of their conflict. On the contrary, each bombing against the other, each raid resulting in civilian casualties, each and every act of retaliation becomes justified as a response to the previous attack.

The administration has declared that its raid on Libya was an unqualified success. But what standard is appropriate for such a determination? If it is simply that the targets were destroyed, then I am sure that both the PLO and the Israelis have had dozens, perhaps hundreds of such successes. But the outcome has simply been a growing interchange of increasingly violent acts of vengeance. And now the United States, and Britain, have become active participants in this battle.

Many Americans seem to have no idea why the United States has become a target for terrorism. They simply do not realize that the primary target for a large portion of Middle East terrorism is Israel, with the United States being a secondary and sometimes only incidental target because of America's heavy financial and political support for Israel.

Recall that the Rome and Vienna airport bombings occurred simultaneously at the Israeli Airline [El Al] ticket counters. The *Achille Lauro* hijacking was perpetrated by a radical Palestinian group demanding the release of 50 Palestinians held in Israeli jails. This morning, a bomb was intercepted at the El Al ticket counters at Heathrow Airport in Britain. While 23 Americans lost their lives as the result of terrorist incidents overseas last year, the Israelis suffered far greater casualties. Of course, Israel considers itself in a state of war against terrorist attacks. The United States, however, could soon be a party to this war if our military actions continue to escalate.

Despite our preoccupation with Libyan-backed terrorist activity, the real wellspring of terrorism in the Middle East can be found in the Palestinian refugee camps of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Nearly 2 million Palestinians reside in these camps in conditions of poverty, despair, and burning resentment against Israel. The only life that many of these Palestinians have ever known has been one of isolation, frustration, and a sense of abandonment. The refugee camps offer no prospect of liberation, except through enlistment in the terrorist ranks that are training themselves to attack Israel and its principal ally, the United States.

As long as the Palestinian refugee camps provide fertile ground for breeding terrorists, attacks against Americans and America will continue. Removing Qadhafi will not diminish the enmity held by Palestinians toward the Israelis, and destroying the refugee camps is obviously out of the question. We are left with little choice but to focus on a resolution of the Palestinian-Israeli problem. In this regard, the attack on Libya was counterproductive.

The Unified Arab condemnation for our strike this week demonstrated that attacks

against Libya are viewed by the Arabs as attacks against all Moslems and the Islamic world as a whole. The moderate Arab nations have been forced to distance themselves from the Reagan administration, and the more radical Arab factions have rallied in opposition to the United States. This is not a constructive development in the context of reaching a Middle East peace accord; further American strikes will only make matters worse.

If our objective is to reduce terrorism emanating from the Middle East, and I trust this is our goal, then it is vital that the United States maintain its influence in the region. Military strikes will only further destabilize the area and make it more difficult for moderate Arab nations to participate in the peace process in cooperation with the United States.

The strike against Libya was an expression of rage, it was a statement of revenge. I hope we have now gotten that out of our system and are ready to resume the dialogue aimed at a peaceful settlement of some of the problems which lie at the root of terrorism. This will not be easy; diplomacy is never as easy as military actions. But we are fooling ourselves if we think continued escalation of the violence will make us safer from terrorist attacks.

I urge my colleagues to call for a resumption of the Middle East peace process and dedicate themselves to this vital approach to reducing terrorism.

IMPORTANCE OF MATHEMATICS RESEARCH

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, Congress has sent to President Reagan House Joint Resolution 519, a bill designating the current week as National Mathematics Awareness Week. As an original cosponsor of this measure and as chairman of the Science Research and Technology Subcommittee, I would like to comment on the importance of mathematics research.

Each field of science is in a continual state of expansion, as our innate curiosity and the demands of technology push forward the frontiers of knowledge. The process of creating or discovering the new ideas and methods is called research. Scientific research is vital to our Nation's progress. This is especially so of mathematics research, because mathematics is a foundation discipline, on which progress in all the other technical disciplines depends.

The Federal Government contributes to the support of basic scientific research for the simple reason that our continued well-being depends on it and other sectors of society cannot fully support the most fundamental parts of research—those with long-term payoffs. Our Government spends about \$6.5 billion annually for basic scientific research. The total Federal expenditure on basic mathematics research is about \$100 million annually, less than 1.5 percent of our basic research investment.

In 1984, the National Research Council published a report, "Renewing U.S. Mathematics: Critical Resource for the Future" presenting the findings of a panel of distinguished scientists and engineers chaired by Dr. Edward E. David, Jr., former Science Adviser to the President and former president of Exxon research and engineering. The major conclusions of their 3-year study were as follows:

Federal support for mathematics research is, indeed, out of balance with support for related fields of science and engineering.

Over the 1968-82, span constant dollar support for mathematics has declined by 33 percent.

In the same time period, the field has doubled in size, as have most fields of science.

An additional investment of at least \$100 million annually is needed bring things back into balance and provide for the future health of the field, the group recommended.

The National Science Foundation has begun an effort to restore balance; that is, to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to allow mathematics to develop at a pace commensurate with the other branches of science and engineering, which depend so heavily on mathematics.

All concerned should work to assure that the imbalance in allocation for basic mathematics research is not allowed to further deteriorate.

RODINO OPPOSES AID TO CONTRAS

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I am strongly opposed to the President's request for \$100 million for the Contras who seek to overthrow the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. This is a huge, nearly fourfold increase in funding for the Contras since the first request 5 years ago for \$19 million. If this request is granted, it will surely not be the last. It will be a downpayment of hundreds on millions more.

There is no doubt that the Sandinista government is repressive and has a dismal record of human rights violations, and I certainly do not want continuation and strengthening of a Marxist-Leninist regime in Central America. But the Contras have also committed brutal atrocities and do not represent a viable or acceptable alternative to the Sandinistas. Just yesterday we saw reports on dissension among the top civilian leaders of the Contras amid charges of mishandling of funds, criminal activity, and human rights abuses. They do not inspire a popular, democratic movement inside Nicaragua but instead spread terror and hatred among the innocent campesinos.

I firmly believe that the only effective and realistic solution is through negotiation. Despite the recent setback, the Contadora process is the policy we should pursue. It has not really had a chance to succeed since the administration has given only lip service to supporting it. It is time that we wholeheartedly support it. We would have the support of the

rest of Central America to vigorously pressure Nicaragua to reduce its armed forces, expel its foreign advisers, honor its borders and cease support for insurgencies in neighboring countries.

Apart from the need to cease aid to an ineffective group of men who spread violence and terror, it is appalling that aid should be sought at a time when the President is proposing deep cuts in vital programs providing nutrition, health, education, job training and other vital services to our disadvantaged and vulnerable citizens. It is inconceivable to me that we can consider sending funds to support a suspect, no-win terrorist group while contemplating budget reductions that would endanger the health and welfare of so many of our own citizens. Continued funding of the Contras would be counterproductive both to our national security and to the domestic stability of our country.

CONGRATULATIONS CARROLL BEAVER

HON. GENE CHAPPIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. CHAPPIE. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to recognize Mr. Carroll Beaver who will be retiring from the California Department of Forestry. Throughout Carroll's 35 years of service in northern California, he is best known for his leadership as captain of the air attack base in Grass Valley. Due to his spirit of compromise and adaptability, Carroll successfully engineered the merging of the California Department of Forestry with the Grass Valley Fire Attack Base. In doing so, he helped to provide the most effective air attack fire protection service in the State.

In addition to Carroll's active duty with the forestry, he is respected in his community as a model citizen and as a supportive father who has reared 10 children.

As Carroll approaches retirement this May, I congratulate him on his many contributions to northern California and wish him the happiest of years to come.

THE TIDE OF FREEDOM RELIES ON AMERICA'S STRENGTH

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, America's historic destiny has been to raise freedom to its fullest expression not just in the United States but throughout the world. This is the greatest hope of oppressed peoples throughout the world. Thankfully, since 1981, America has experienced a resurgence of confidence in its ideals, and not surprisingly, the tide of freedom is now just beginning to overwhelm and overcome the forces of tyranny and repression in many areas throughout the world.

Yet we are in danger of undercutting the military strength that strengthens and emboldens the new march of freedom. Some are

even suggesting that the defense budget experience another famine cycle in the years ahead, threatening, once again, the deterioration of America's defenses and all that means for the cause of freedom-fighters and democracy throughout the world.

The following article warns that America's defense preparedness and combat readiness efforts are beginning to be sacrificed in some significant ways as a short-term expedient to reduce the deficit. I commend the following article to my colleagues, and earnestly urge that this year and beyond Congress provide a defense budget adequate to our weighty responsibilities and historic destiny.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 8, 1986]

LOGISTICS OFFICERS FRET THAT GRAMM-RUDMAN MAY HINDER U.S. MILITARY COMBAT READINESS

(By Tim Carrington)

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.—This sprawling archipelago of parts warehouses and aircraft workshops is the military's biggest logistics center, keeping thousands of warplanes and related systems ready for combat. But officers here are fretting that Washington will scrimp on the funds needed for military readiness.

The source of apprehension is the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction law. The fear is that the Pentagon, as it did during past budget crunches, will squeeze funding for maintenance, repair, training and transportation in order to insulate big-dollar weapons programs from cuts. Already there are some early signs that today's budget pressures will hurt military readiness. Moreover, the threat that the U.S. arsenal will be less ready comes at a time when the president is using the military more often as a diplomatic and political tool around the world.

The fears appear to be well-grounded: Although the overall Air Force budget would grow by 7% under the Reagan administration's request for fiscal 1987, proposed funding for Air Force spare parts would drop 40% from the levels planned a year ago. Lloyd Mosemann, Air Force deputy assistant secretary for logistics, says, "I anticipate that we won't fund spares as completely as we did."

ENGINE EXHAUSTION

"When you have a reduction in logistics money, you can't buy the spare parts to replace fuel controls, etc.," says Maj. Gen. William Bowden, commander of the Tinker logistics operation. "At some point, you end up with engine exhaustion."

Others offer more dire prognoses. "The U.S. faces the real prospect of entering the 1990s with shiny, new, high-technology forces that look impressive but cannot roll or sail or fly to where they might be needed," says the Committee for National Security, an independent research group, in a recent budget study.

Because it takes about two years for parts to be delivered, funding shortfalls today won't create noticeable readiness problems until about 1989. Nonetheless, here are early signs that such problems may be brewing.

The B-1, the Air Force's newest bomber, already faces parts shortages here at Tinker, where the planes will be maintained and overhauled. According to Gen. Bowden, this year's Gramm-Rudman cuts dipped into dollars earmarked for stocking up parts for

the aircraft. "Gramm-Rudman will have an impact on the B-1," he says. "We still have a lot of parts to buy for it." It's uncertain whether future appropriations will allow the Air Force to catch up on the parts purchases.

At Fort Bragg, N.C., the 82nd Airborne Division absorbed a \$10 million cut as a result of the Gramm-Rudman automatic reductions that took effect March 1. The bulk of this came from training for the paratroopers.

According to Air Force Gen. Lawrence Skantze, "Some of the spares have been hit in the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve, and they've cut their flying hours."

There is strong congressional pressure to cut or even eliminate the funding program for the C-17, considered to be the primary cargo plane for the 1990s. Although this new aircraft is central to current plans for carrying U.S. troops and equipment to battle, airlift programs have perennially been more vulnerable to budget cuts than submarines and jet fighters.

Funding for the millions of widgets and wrenches that keep the military arsenal running has long followed a cycle of feast and famine. During the slow-growth 1970s, hundreds of planes and ships were essentially out of commission because the Pentagon hadn't bought the parts needed to keep them combat-ready. The Reagan administration then poured money into spare-parts purchases, raising the levels of combat-ready equipment and "mission-capable" aircraft. However, the Reagan administration's parts-buying blitz spawned so-called horror stories of grossly overpriced wrenches and hammers, which in turn helped undermine public support for defense spending. Now, the military appears to be back on the brink of the famine side of the cycle.

CALCULATED GAMBLE

Past compromises of readiness didn't occur inadvertently. Pentagon officials describe high-level meetings in the 1970s in which senior officials called for "rubber on the ramp," a code word for finished weapon systems, rather than the parts and training needed to support them. One Pentagon official characterizes that trade-off as a "calculated gamble" that was premised on an assumption that U.S. troops wouldn't soon be called into action.

Gen. Skantze insists that the Pentagon won't sell readiness short as it did in the 1970s. "Rather than field 40 or 44 wings that aren't fully equipped to do combat missions, we would field 38 that are fully equipped," he says. "The leadership philosophically is committed."

Whether that commitment holds up as program managers begin competing for limited funds remains to be seen, however. Cuts in the Air Force requests for spare-parts funding in fiscal 1987 call it into question already. Moreover, pressure will be particularly acute in coming years with the Air Force planning to move the costly Stealth bomber into full production and to begin building the next generation of jet fighters, known as the advanced tactical fighter.

Some of the funding cuts in readiness actually cost money in the end. For example, cutbacks in spare parts in the 1970s meant the Air Force repair centers had to fly parts in from remote points just to carry out their maintenance work. "In the 1970s, we had accelerated transportation for one out of every two parts," says Gen. Bowden. Moreover, faced with pinched budgets, military buyers end up ordering parts in small quantities, thereby driving up unit costs.

Pinched budgets for readiness may also choke off needed improvements in how parts and repairs are managed. Gen. Bowden plans to add a new computer system in a vast workroom where Tinker employees manually record the comings and goings of thousands of aircraft parts that cycle through the facility. Funding for the computer project appears shaky, however. And at the Pentagon, budget planners working on the administration's request for fiscal 1988 have already halved the Air Force's early request for logistics research and development, which involves work on ways to modernize the spare-parts and repair process.

SALE OF CONRAIL

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Mr. Wade S. McGuire, a widely respected retired railroad from Uhrichsville, OH, has written to me about the proposed sale of Conrail to Norfolk-Southern Railroad Co. There are few who know as much about railroads and the importance of rail service, as Mr. McGuire. Even though, I am not in full agreement with his conclusions that Norfolk-Southern's bid is in the best interest of Conrail and those that are dependent on Conrail, I nevertheless, believe that he deserves to have his point heard, and that is why I request that the text of his letter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Following is the text of Mr. McGuire's letter:

Congress created Conrail from parts of seven debt-ridden and worn out railroads in the Midwest and Northeast which were the victims of an ongoing "national unbalanced transportation policy", i.e., in order to avoid an economic and industrial catastrophe within the region.

As of January 1, 1976, the projected net liquidation value of all assets transferred to Conrail by the affected railroads was \$422 million. (Sources: Final System Plan, dated 7-26-75, prepared by the U.S. Railway Association (Pages 126 and 144—Volume 1).

On February 6, 1984, the U.S. General Accounting Office advised me that at the end of 1983, the federal government had invested \$6.955 billion in Conrail. A large part of these tax dollars was spent for labor protection, reconstruction of routes and feeder lines identified in the Final System Plan and to settle mammoth claims of the seven carriers which contributed to the formation of the Corporation on April 1, 1976. Contrary to popular belief, all physical assets of the "seven railroads" were not conveyed to Conrail.

Subsequently, Conrail management proceeded to undermine the intent of the Final System Plan, ostensibly to cut operating costs and the size of the workforce, the latter having been reduced by over 59,000 since 4-1-76. From 1976 through 1985, Conrail's annual freight tonnage had dropped by approximately 115 millions of tons. During this time the Corporation initiated a program of railroad destruction unparalleled in the history of American railroads. To speed up the demolition process, Conrail prevailed upon Congress to enact the Northeast Rail Service Act of 1981, a law that

handed management arbitrary authority to destroy or eliminate priceless automatic signals, control towers, transmission lines, yards and thousands of miles of track. Between 1976 and 1984, Conrail had removed 3,754 miles of track while their mentor, Morgan Stanley, proposes to reduce the present 14,000 miles of track to 9,000 or less. Conrail's tear-outs are equivalent to a rail line extending from Washington, D.C. to London, England. In 1985, this Corporation laid off 3,200 employees, nearly 10 percent of its personnel. Conrail also proposes to eliminate 1500 jobs per year through 1989. (Source: Congressional Record—Senate, 99th Congress, dated 1-26-86.) These are some of the major factors which brought about a sizeable reduction in the value of Conrail's physical assets as well as a loss of revenue traffic.

For instance, at Cadiz, O., a village and the county seat of Harrison County within the Appalachia Region—the poorhouse of America, was a 1.4-mile industrial track serving two small companies. From 1976 through 1981, these two little industries received 723 long-haul carloads of revenue freight and paid Conrail over \$2,513,000 in transportation costs. On November 13, 1981, Conrail served notice that the Corporation intended to destroy the line under the authority vested in the Northeast Rail Service Act. NERSA stripped these small enterprises and county officials of any semblance to the right of due process. This 1.4-mile track, which had been upgraded to meet Federal Railroad Administration standards, was subsequently scrapped and another spike was driven into one more coffin in the Appalachia Region.

Another classic example of Conrail management's lack of sound judgment was the 192-mile Panhandle trunkline which extends from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Columbus, O. This double-track, high speed, automated mainline, the shortest connecting link to the South and Southwest from Pittsburgh, was rebuilt after 1976 at a cost of tens of millions of tax dollars. Prior to 1984, following the reconstruction involving new welded rail, switches, signals, wayside poles, train loads of ballast and tens of thousands of new cross ties, Conrail proceeded to destroy the automatic signal systems and eliminate one main track, together with most of the passing sidings.

Congressman Douglas Applegate (18th District) became appalled after learning of the unjustified destruction and waste of tax dollars that had taken place on the Panhandle, as well as on other segments of this federally-owned railroad, and he introduced H.R. 3332 (98th Congress—1st Session) into Congress, a Bill having for its purpose to prohibit Conrail from destroying any of its public-owned rail facilities, i.e., until a final disposition of the Corporation was made. H.R. 3332 was blocked in committee with Conrail leading the opposition. Why? Had Congressman Applegate's Bill prevailed, the savings to the U.S. taxpayers would have been measured in hundreds of millions of dollars (based on the Panhandle experience) and today Conrail's physical assets would have been far more valuable on the taxpayers' auction block.

In 1975, a railroad for National Defense Program was initiated whereby a 37,500-mile network of Class A mainlines of the nation's railroads was identified as the Strategic Rail Corridor Network (STRACNET) for national defense.

On January 26, 1982, Major General John D. Bruen, Department of the Army, Mil-

tary Traffic Management Command, addressed a letter to the writer wherein it was revealed that the Panhandle was a part of STRACNET, and important to national defense by tying Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania into this military railroad network. On June 1, 1982, Anne Higgins, Special Assistant to President Reagan, advised in writing that the Panhandle would remain available to handle defense shipments. On August 19, 1982, Conrail management issued a memorandum wherein the carrier proposed to scrap key sections of the Panhandle, which would have rendered the route useless as a connecting freight and/or defense corridor. In other words, to hell with the national defense—full speed ahead for the Conrail wrecking ball.

On May 20, 1983, the U.S. General Accounting Office issued a "Report To The Secretaries of Defense and Transportation" dealing with "Federal Actions Needed To Retain Essential Defense Rail Service" for national defense. This alarming report, describing the Strategic Rail Corridor Network and the Panhandle connection, disclosed that from 1979 through 1982, there were 453 railroad abandonment application filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and many of these petitions affected defense installations that required rail service. In fiscal years 1980 and 1981, there were 94 military installations with a maintenance backlog of \$11.4 million. In September 1981, the U.S. Army revised its estimate to the effect that it would cost \$30.1 million to upgrade rail facilities at only 23 military installations, i.e., at a time when Congress is spending hundreds of billions of dollars to upgrade U.S. defenses.

While this G.A.O. report was being prepared, Conrail was busy tearing out millions of dollars worth of good rails, tieplates, angle bars, cross ties and other railroad material, i.e., at a time when rail lines leading to defense installations were deteriorating. There was no mention made in the G.A.O. report that Conrail had offered to provide the U.S. Defense Department any surplus, government-owned track material for use on deteriorated rail lines leading to these defense installations.

It is ironic that certain members of Congress, after the federal government had invested hundreds of billions of tax dollars east of the Mississippi River since World War II to construct and maintain the heaviest concentration of interstate highway and waterway systems within the United States, would oppose the Norfolk Southern's bid to establish for the first time a single-delivery rail network in this same region for the purpose of providing an efficient, cost-competitive, tax-paying rail transportation system. The weighty subsidized interstate highway and waterway systems east of the Mississippi River were a major factor in the railroad bankruptcies which contributed to the birth of Conrail. This railroad has paid no federal income taxes since it was created, and will not do so under Morgan Stanley, i.e., as opposed to Norfolk Southern who paid over \$150 million in federal taxes for 1984. (Source: Congressional Record—Senate, 99th Congress, dated 1-22-86).

Perhaps never in the history of modern railroading has an occasion presented itself, in the form of a NS-Conrail merger, for a railroad to challenge the tax-supported competition of the highway carriers, the inland and coastal waterway bargelines and the airlines.

Therefore, under the "equal protection of law doctrine" of the U.S. Constitution, the

proposed Norfolk Southern acquisition of Conrail should be approved by the U.S. House of Representatives. This would give NS a clear block to move freight trains to and from the ports on the Great Lakes, the Atlantic Seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico, i.e., to service points east of the Mississippi River just as the trucks and barge operators are now freely able to do. For the first time, the nation would have a single-delivery railroad complex that could make a tremendous contribution to the rebirth of the depressed industrial and economic bases east of the Mississippi River, i.e., whether or not it involves the movement of freight to the North, East, South or West therein. Contrary to the P.D. editorial, which never mentioned the subsidized competitors who are killing off the Iron Horse, the Norfolk Southern proposal doesn't smell, it portends nothing but good for the public, the shippers and the affected employees located east of the Mississippi River.

THE REVEREND DR. CLYDE J. BOWMAN HONORED

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on April 26, 1986 St. Paul's Union American Methodist Episcopal Church [UAME] in New Haven, CN will host a luncheon in honor of the Reverend Dr. Clyde J. "Bobo" Bowman. Dr. Bowman is retiring from the active ministry in May of this year after 42 years of service, the last 15 years as the minister at St. Paul's.

A pastor in the UAME church for 39 years, Dr. Bowman has distinguished himself with his dedicated community service. In 1960 he was appointed to the position of pastoral supervisor for the five boroughs of New York City by the late Bishop David M. Harmon. Dr. Bowman has also served as district superintendent of the northern New Jersey, New England, and central New York State areas. In 1982 he was elected to the positions of general secretary of the book stores and general secretary of education by the UAME General Conference. In addition, Dr. Bowman has been a member of the faculty at Boulden Academy and Seminary since 1947.

Since coming to New Haven in 1971, Dr. Bowman has been highly active in community work and the city government. He is the Protestant chaplain for the New Haven city Police Department and the former chairman of the city of New Haven's Board of Ethics. In addition, Dr. Bowman is a former member of the Greater New Haven YMCA's Board of Directors and a current member of Chapter 346 of the International Rotary Club. A theologian and teacher of high distinction, he has been a pastor of 10 churches within the United States and has developed 23 ministers, eight while in New Haven.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have Dr. Bowman as a constituent and join with his many friends, associates, and loved ones in honoring him for his many accomplishments and thanking him for his long commitment to the people of Connecticut's Third Congressional District.

A CALL TO CONSCIENCE

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, a special emergency Leadership Conference on Higher Education was held in Washington, DC, to address the current proposals being made by the administration with regard to funding for educational programs.

Present at this meeting were more than 55 university presidents and chancellors from all around the country. The following statement was introduced by Robert L. Hardesty, the president of Southwest Texas State University, in my district. The statement was unanimously adopted as the position of this very representative group of higher education in this country.

In the statement, these educators point out that education is essential in building an economic base to compete in the future international marketplace. In the high-technology, information-oriented world of the future, the most educated nations will come out ahead in every area of endeavor.

I applaud the efforts of Robert L. Hardesty, and the rest of the education leaders who came to Washington to communicate their strong feelings on this subject, and I call on the Congress and the President to continue the commitment we have made to make sure all members of our society have the opportunity to receive a good education. While we all know that we face budgetary restraints, let us hope we can fashion a budget that will recognize the great importance of education.

I am submitting, for the RECORD, a copy of the statement, "A Call to Conscience":

A CALL TO CONSCIENCE

Proposed reductions in federal support seriously threaten American higher education. Its future for decades to come will be affected by the decisions Congress makes in this budget and appropriations cycle. But the issue is greater than the future of higher education; the issue is the future of the nation.

America's best hope for economic prosperity is education. Growing competition in the international market place can only be met through more—not less—educational opportunity. Research and technological developments are needed to produce the jobs of the future, and quality education is needed to develop the talents of all our young people to meet the challenges of the future.

And yet, education is being held accountable for deficits which it did not create. From 1980 to 1986 the federal deficit doubled in constant dollars while education expenditures declined by 16 percent. Reductions in student aid include the elimination of social security education benefits, and the decline of veterans' educational benefits.

We are troubled by the notion that the national defense can be strengthened while weakening education. We remind the nation that education is an essential component of the national defense: there would be no military force without educated manpower, no technical military superiority without engineers and scientists trained on the nation's campuses.

Proposed federal cutbacks would affect an estimated 3 million out of 5 million students presently receiving aid, forcing them to drop out or change their college plans. Such cuts strike particularly hard at minority enrollments, which already have been losing ground: while more blacks and hispanics are completing high school, fewer are attending college.

Such losses are unacceptable to a nation committed for the last thirty years to making higher education available to every young person who has the ability and desire to pursue it. Such losses are unconscionable for a nation committed to racial equality and equal opportunity. Educational excellence is not possible without equal access: the federal role in guaranteeing that access is paramount, representing 75 percent of total national expenditures for student aid.

As college and university presidents and leaders of higher education, we represent millions of American students whose futures hang in the balance of federal budget and appropriations decisions. It is time we spoke out for them—clearly and forcefully.

It is time, too, that we remind the nation that education is fundamental to the quality of life in our democratic society, as well as to our economic security and our national defense. It is time to bring education back to the forefront of our national priorities.

We call for a reordering of federal responsibilities to recognize education as our best hope for the future.

This is nothing less than a call to conscience.

FLORIO PRAISES SENIOR MEALS PROGRAM

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the efforts of an outstanding services organization in my congressional district, the Senior Citizen Holiday Meal Program, Inc.

The Senior Citizen Holiday Meal Program is an all-volunteer program devoted to serving elderly shut-ins and the homeless. The organization prepares and delivers more than 3,500 meals on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter to seniors who might otherwise be deprived of food and companionship on these important occasions. Ironically, this program was established in 1981 in response to cutbacks in Federal funding for a country meals program.

Unfortunately, the need for the services of the Senior Citizen Holiday Meal Program continues to grow in south Jersey, as does the need of the program for additional resources and funding. In order to encourage private sector support for its efforts, the Holiday Meal Program has organized a 250-mile, eight-county walk through southern New Jersey. The walk, conducted by Steven DiOrio, executive director of the program, will take place between April 14 and 20, 1986, and is intended to highlight the plight of the elderly, as well as generate funding and volunteers for the program.

PRAISE FOR JOHN McCLELLAND

HON. GENE CHAPPIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. CHAPPIE. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to recognize John McClelland for his dedication to the California Department of Forestry. John will be retiring as fire captain of the El Dorado Fire Station after more than 34 years of service in northern California.

Besides John's involvement with the forestry, he has been instrumental in the Pioneer Fire Protection District, the largest all-volunteer fire protection district in California, functioning as the fire chief. Furthermore, he is an active member of the El Dorado Fire Chiefs Association, as well as the California Conference of Arson Investigations.

Within the community, John has continually volunteered his time. He served two terms on the Pioneer Union School District's Board of Trustees and he is currently a member of the Air Pollution Appeals Board.

John's commitment to fire protection, and to the betterment of his community, have earned him the praise and respect of his peers. I too, join in admiration of his contributions and wish him a happy and healthy retirement.

INCREASED EXCISE TAXES SHOULD BE DELETED FROM TAX REFORM

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, tax reform is supposed to create a level playing field for all industries. Yet increasing discriminatory and deleterious excise taxes only riddle the playing field with large tax differentials that hurt certain industries, their employees, and their customers. I will work to delete these regressive excise tax changes from any final tax reform plan, and I hope my colleagues will join me in this effort. The testimony below by the president of the New York State Wine Grape Growers, John H. Martini, shows that the excise tax increase is a matter of fairness, growth, and jobs. I commend this testimony to my colleagues.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. MARTINI, PRESIDENT, NEW YORK STATE WINE GRAPE GROWERS, INC.

I am a farmer. A simple statement but one that I feel has to be made. Together with my wife, Ann, and our four children, I grow grapes in a small vineyard in the Finger Lakes Region of New York. In the national view of things we are certainly small potatoes; but we are real and struggling. I am not here to bemoan the plight of agriculture, either my own or others, but I am here to express our concern that a further burden might be placed on the shoulders of grape growers everywhere.

There is in this Capitol city a perception that, to raise necessary funds and at the same time reduce personal taxes, it would be a good idea to raise the excise tax on wines. It is not to be a nominal increase, mind you,

but a whopping 400% increase. The rationale eludes me but I feel it is based on some weak premises. A.—Only the rich drink wine and they'll never notice. and B.—all the increase can be passed through to the consumer with no loss in sales. I will try to address the fallacy of these premises in giving a brief sketch of what such a tax will mean to the grape growers of New York and their communities.

Wine is grapes—directly and succinctly. Juice from grapes naturally ferments to produce a like amount of wine. Wine, therefore, is an agricultural crop and was recognized as such before Jesus Christ turned water into wine at Cana. Wine is food and a beverage of moderation that belongs on the dinner table of the American family. It is part of the heritage our ancestors brought with them when they came to these shores in search of the future. I recall Thomas Jefferson's words, "No nation is drunken where wine is cheap; and none sober where the dearthness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as the common beverage. It is, in truth, the only antidote to the bane of whiskey."

To be part of that heritage I grow grapes, specifically I grow wine grapes, along with hundreds of other farmers in New York. These grapes we grow have no value other than that which they find in wine. They include American varieties such as Catawba, hybrids such as Seyval Blanc and vinifera such as Chardonnay. The vineyards dot the beautiful scenery of the Finger Lakes, the shores of Lake Erie, along the history rich Hudson Valley and most recently the fertile and gentle tip of Long Island. New York State is grape country. Those grapes produce many and varied wines rich in style and differences. We growers can be and are proud of them.

So how are things down on the farm? As with all agriculture it has not been rosy. The domestic grape and wine industry has been experiencing hard times in recent years. Average returns for grapes in New York have declined for the past five years. In New York we have seen our market share fall from roughly 12% in 1970 to 4% in 1985. Dessert wines, which historically have been a good outlet for our grapes, have gone from a 28% share in 1970 to a 6.8% share in 1984.

In New York alone wine grapes accounted for just shy of 20 million dollars of farm income annually. That income was primarily spent on labor. Grapes are a labor intensive crop, each vine, there are 600-700 per acre, must be touched 3-5 times every year. Cornell University estimates that each 20 acres of vineyard requires a one man-year equivalent. In the Finger Lakes we have lost 1000 acres in the last several years. That's fifty people not earning income dollars. Those dollars once found their way into refrigerators, stoves, clothing and food. The communities in the grape growing regions suffer reduced revenues as vineyard acreage declines. Not only in fewer dollars spent but also in reduced property tax income (vineyards are taxed at a higher rate than is bare farmland).

The factors that affect our livelihood are complex but we are making efforts to surmount them. The State of New York has put up \$2,000,000 to fund the New York Wine/Grape Foundation. The State sees the value in retaining an industry that ranks second to California in grape production and that has within its borders the oldest winery in the United States. We have a proud tradition and we want to preserve it. An increase in excise tax will strike an-

other blow at our already wobbly segment of agriculture.

Small estate wineries have blossomed recently in New York and manage to survive but I feel it important to point out that they do not support the grape industry. My "bread and butter" as a grape grower is the Taylor Wine Co. and their Lake Country Series of wines. These wines are called non-premium or popular-priced. Such wines and their counterparts from California and other states account for 79% of domestic production. Call them jug, call them cheap, call them what you want; but do not call for an additional tax on them. They are sold to a very price sensitive segment of our population. Any decline in sales will result in a direct reduction in grapes needed by the vintners. That will mean more vineyards abandoned, bankrupted or foreclosed.

If we assumed that the proposed excise tax will decrease the sales of non-premium wines by 20%, even only briefly, there will be, in New York, no need for approximately 14,000 tons of grapes. That translates into over 3,000 acres, 150 people and 50-75 farms. Grapes are perennial and capital intensive. One does not get in and get out. If the vineyards are abandoned or lost one year they can not be resurrected the next without great financial inputs.

Some will say that rather than increase the retail price the industry should and can absorb the tax and not pass it on to the consumer. As growers we suspect that an attempt will be made to pass part of the tax in our direction. We can not absorb a further decline in the prices we receive for our grapes. The expenses for cultural inputs have increased to the point where it costs over \$1100.00 an acre to operate a vineyard in New York. The 5 ton per acre average yield does not cover those costs with \$139.00 per ton grapes. (1985 estimate). There is no more blood in this stone; ask our bankers, they may well be the grape farmers of the future.

It seems that the federal government, in its collective wisdom, wishes to sacrifice part of its agricultural heritage in some type of Peter to Paul exchange that they can call tax reform. There will still be wine here, it will pour in from Europe, Argentina, Chile and from nearly everywhere else in the world that grapes are grown. Dollars will pour out into foreign treasuries. Wine imports have already risen to 30% of the domestic market. The juice and wine industry of this country imported 7,512,982 gallons of grape concentrate in 1985. As grape growers we will see more and more of cheap, imported concentrate go into domestic wines at our expense.

Perhaps with the hoped for increase in revenues the federal government might consider a whole vineyard buy out plan and save us all some agony. This tax will be regressive in its effect on the New York grape industry.

It will cause:

Continued loss of jobs, farms and livelihoods.

A serious erosion of local community tax base.

Increased imports of wines and juices.

It will not cause:

A reduction in the national debt.

Moderation in alcohol consumption.

An improvement in the balance of trade.

Thank you for your time and concern.

PETER BROWN RUFFIN

HON. CHARLES ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, the North Carolina World Trade Association will hold its 22d annual conference beginning April 30, in Wilmington, DC, with serious issues on its agenda, and I want to call those issues to the attention of the Members. They have been outlined by Robert J. Mack, a Wilmington businessman and president of the North Carolina World Trade Association, in an article in *Carolina Cargo*, which I am including with my remarks. The article also mentions a distinguished group of Wilmington business people who will make the meeting a success, including Peter Brown Ruffin, the honorary chairman, who is called, accurately, "one of North Carolina's most distinguished shipping executives."

The article follows:

NORTH CAROLINA WORLD TRADE ASSOCIATION
22D ANNUAL CONFERENCE

WILMINGTON, NC.—Peter B. Ruffin, one of North Carolina's most distinguished shipping executives, will serve as Honorary Chairman of the 1986 Annual North Carolina World Trade Association Conference beginning April 30th in Wilmington, N.C.

The announcement was made on Feb. 10, 1986 by Robert J. Mack, president of the NCWTA, who stated that Mr. Ruffin's acceptance of this role in this year's conference was the "cornerstone to a truly successful meeting here in the Port City."

The N.C. World Trade Association's annual meeting will be held at the Wilmington Hilton Inn, April 30-May 1, 2. This year's theme is "Global Trade—The Hard Choices." Early reservations for the conference can be made by calling Marcy Hege at Associated Services in Raleigh, N.C., (919) 851-2901.

"Since Mr. Ruffin has spent most of his adult life in Wilmington as part of the shipping and maritime community, it is only appropriate that he be the honorary chairman of the 1986 world trade meeting," Mr. Mack said.

Mr. Ruffin serves as chairman of the board of Wilmington Shipping Company. He served as chief executive officer of the company from the time of its founding in 1945, to October 1983.

Wilmington Shipping Company operates a branch in Morehead City, N.C. under the name of Morehead City Shipping Company. Its subsidiary, Southern Overseas Corporation, is a custom house broker and foreign freight forwarder with offices in Wilmington, Morehead City, Charlotte, and Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S.C., and Savannah, Ga.

Other key committees and chair persons were also named by Mr. Mack for this year's conference. They include:

Tim B. Malaney (Lavino Shipping Co., Wilmington) general chairman; Mrs. Marcy Hege (Associated Services, Raleigh) general administrative; William Lassiter (NCWTA, Cape Fear Chapter, Wilmington) programs; Ms. Barbara Blanton (Sea-Land Services, Inc., Wilmington) entertainment/recreation; Mrs. Tim Malaney, spouses' programs; Joseph Augustine (Greater Wilmington Chamber of Commerce) finance; Bill Stover (N.C. State Ports Authority) and Gayle Johnson (Merrill Lynch) publicity and

public affairs; John Bauer (City of Wilmington) and Mrs. Fran Willard (Southern Overseas Corporation) logistics and coordination; Mrs. Mary Bruce (L. C. Bruce and Associates, Raleigh) and Mrs. Bonnie Helms (Bonnie Helms, Ltd., Monroe) awards.

"These key individuals will supply the force behind our conference this year," Mr. Mack said.

In explaining this year's conference theme, the NCWTA president noted:

"The character of today's economy dictates a re-evaluation of thinking by the entire international shipping community in regards to global trading. Protectionism, the fluctuation of the dollar, overseas crises, the cost of marketing, the price of 'not' marketing are all issues facing each and every one involved in international commerce."

"Whether it be a custom house broker, a freight forwarder, a steamship agent or a port official, problems arise daily which have to be addressed . . . and sometimes the solutions are not always evident," he said.

"The same is even more true for the shippers themselves or the manufacturer contemplating shipping. It is no longer easy for these companies to compete internationally."

"North Carolina's traditional industries have suffered the consequences more than most in this country. Textile firms are closing and tobacco farmers are having to diversify their crops to survive."

"These are just some of the many issues we hope to cover at this year's North Carolina World Trade Association conference. Our speakers are being asked to address the 'hard choices' facing us and offer some concrete answers as to how to make the 'right' choices when they encounter them," Mr. Mack said.

BLAME FOR THE LIABILITY INSURANCE CRISIS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, the crisis in the liability insurance industry has exploded beyond the ability of States to effectively regulate it. Insurance regulation, traditionally relegated to the States, needs to be critically and objectively examined by this body.

It is imperative that this inquiry be conducted in an objective manner. I fear, however, that the predetermined conclusions of the media and the Reagan administration's own task force on tort reform have prevented this necessary objectivity. Serious investigation into the practices of the insurance industry is essential, and we must not blindly accept the assertions and anecdotes of those who blame the tort system as the lone culprit in creating and proliferating the liability insurance crisis. Many factors have created this crisis, not the least of which is the insurance industry itself.

Congress must not fall into the same trap as have the media and the administration. We cannot abdicate our responsibilities as fact finders, and succumb to the insurance industry's highly effective media campaigns.

Bob Hunter, the widely respected Federal Insurance Administrator under Presidents Ford and Carter, is also deeply concerned about the reluctance of the media and others to look

beyond the hype and into the facts. Mr. Hunter expresses these views very cogently in a Washington Post article which appeared on April 13. I am inserting this incisive article into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues.

The article appears below:

THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IS TO BLAME: SO WHY CHANGE THE LEGAL SYSTEM?

As a Republican and as federal insurance administrator under President Ford, I am appalled that the Reagan administration has proposed limiting compensation to severely injured people as a "solution" to the insurance crisis.

I am even more appalled that the administration has refused even to consider the possibility that insurance mismanagement and the McCarran-Ferguson Act, which allows insurance companies to fix prices, may be at least partly responsible for skyrocketing insurance rates.

But I am most appalled at the Post's endorsement of the administration's approach [editorial, April 1] and particularly at its lack of analysis in making that endorsement.

For example, the Post calls the following recommendations by the administration "sensible":

Limiting damages for pain and suffering to \$100,000. This means that a 17-year-old girl who contracted vaginal cancer and had to undergo a total hysterectomy and vaginectomy because her mother took the cancer-causing drug DES could recover no more than \$100,000 for her inability to have children or have normal sexual relations.

Limiting punitive damages to \$100,000. (Actually, the administration recommends limiting punitive damages plus damages for pain and suffering to a total of \$100,000.) In the Ford Pinto case, Ford deliberately did not make an \$11 improvement in the Pinto gas tank because it calculated that the cost of the improvement was greater than the benefit of avoiding the 180 deaths and 180 burns it estimated would occur without the improvement. Ford was held liable for millions in punitive damages, and it fixed the Pinto gas tank. Under the administration's proposal the maximum Ford would have to pay in punitive damages would have been \$100,000—less than half what Ford calculated a human life to be worth in doing its cost-benefit analysis.

Eliminating joint and several liability. Under current law, if an asbestos worker dying of mesothelioma (asbestos-caused cancer) worked with asbestos made by more than one manufacturer, he can recover his damages from any of those manufacturers, and it is then up to the asbestos makers to settle among themselves. Under the administration's proposal, if the mesothelioma victim cannot establish the degree to which each asbestos manufacturer contributed to his injury, he recovers nothing from any manufacturer.

Limiting contingency fees. Plaintiff's lawyers, who today typically get one-third of the total recovery if they win and nothing if they lose, could receive no more than 10 percent of any verdict above \$3,000. Defense lawyers, on the other hand, who are paid by the hour and thus have an incentive to keep their meter running, would not have their fees limited.

Perhaps even more unusual than the Post's conception of what is sensible is the reasoning it uses to conclude that compensation to severely injured people should be limited. Because nurse-midwives can't get

insurance, The Post asserts, there must be something wrong with the legal system. Yet only 3 percent of nurse-midwives have ever been sued—exactly what one would expect, because nurse-midwives do only low-risk deliveries. Insurance companies are refusing to insure nurse-midwives not because they are paying out claims against nurse-midwives but because they are trying to "change the widely held perception that there is an insurance crisis to a perception of a lawsuit crisis," as the Insurance Information Institute has candidly put it.

Former GEICO chairman John Byrne has put it even more candidly. "Is it right for the industry to withdraw and let the pressures for reform build in the courts and in the state legislatures," Byrne told an audience of insurance company actuaries last summer, just before insurers stopped writing certain lines and rates began skyrocketing.

The most candid insurance executive of all, however, may be American International Group President Maurice Greenburg, who recently admitted that it was price cutting in the early 1980s "to the point of absurdity"—and not the tort system—that is responsible for the industry's current problems. Greenburg told an industry conference that if insurers had not cut prices but had merely held them constant there would not be "all this hullabaloo" about the tort system.

In creating still more hullabaloo about the tort system, The Post cites a Philadelphia case in which a woman supposedly recovered money for loss of her psychic powers, and a study by the Rand Institute that found that punitive damage awards had risen dramatically. Had The Post bothered to read the case and the study, however, rather than rely on what insurers and the administration say they say, it would have found that the judge in the Philadelphia case specifically prohibited any award for loss of psychic powers, and that the Rand study found that the median jury award, when adjusted for inflation, has remained constant since 1960. The Post might also have found that the punitive awards it criticized were well deserved—particularly in view of the lack of any criminal penalties to deter reckless corporate behavior.

As federal insurance administrator, I was able to persuade both President Ford and President Carter—this time with The Post's editorial support—to support no-fault auto insurance, which was very substantial tort reform. Before deciding to limit the amount people can recover in certain auto-accident cases, however, we got the data, and we provided an alternative compensation system for injured people whose recovery would be limited.

We did this because we found that severely injured people received only about half their out-of-pocket loss under the tort system, while those with relatively slight injuries received five times their out-of-pocket loss. Our recommendation to eliminate the right of people with limited damages to sue but in exchange to guarantee them prompt payment of their economic damages made sense; capping awards, which would limit the amount recoverable by the severely injured—who were already being undercompensated—would have been cruel and nonsensical.

To what extent are victims of business, professional and medical negligence being compensated under the present system? We don't know because the insurance industry has continually refused to disclose how vic-

tims fare under the present system and how proposed reforms would affect system costs and victim welfare. The disclosure of such data would allow legislators to decide intelligently what, if any, reforms in the legal system were needed.

Isn't The Post even a little curious about what the data would show?

THE COLQUITT COUNTY ARTS CENTER

HON. CHARLES HATCHER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. HATCHER. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 13, I had the privilege to participate in the dedication ceremony for the Colquitt County Arts Center in Moultrie, GA. I mention this today, because the men and women who worked to establish the center deserve special credit for raising over \$1 million without the help of local, State, or Federal Government funds. The fund-raising effort was successful because so many citizens and businesses of Colquitt County donated to a cause they felt would bring great benefits to all of the people of Colquitt County. They have set an example for other rural areas throughout our Nation and are to be commended.

I am proud to be a supporter of the arts. Through my work on the congressional arts caucus, I am given the honor of boosting the arts throughout our great Nation. It is especially thrilling to witness accomplishments of the private sector on behalf of the arts in my own district, especially during a time in our Nation when we must reduce Government involvement in our lives in order to sustain financial solvency.

I am hopeful that word of the success of the Colquitt County Arts Center will spread throughout Georgia and our great Nation, and that it will provide inspiration for countless other communities to bring together businesses and families in an effort to promote the arts in rural areas. That goal, I am proud to say, has been realized in Moultrie, GA, and the quality of life there has certainly been enhanced. Thank you.

INTRODUCTION OF FARM CREDIT SYSTEM BORROWERS RIGHTS ACT

HON. JIM ROSS LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, enough time has now elapsed for us to see inadequacies in the Farm Credit System restructuring legislation we passed late last year. In the haste to preserve the Farm Credit System [FCS], I'm afraid Congress may have been more worried about saving the system than about saving the borrowers, even though the legislation was passed with the best of intentions.

The time has come to make some adjustments in that legislation, for the sake of the borrowers who depend on the Farm Credit

System. For that reason, I'm introducing legislation today to better protect FCS borrowers' rights.

The measure will protect borrowers in several ways. It ensures that borrowers have access to information affecting them. Although the Farm Credit System restructuring legislation we passed provided some assurances in this regard, better guidelines are needed.

The bill will also prevent the FCS from foreclosing or accelerating loans if borrowers are able to become current on their loans. I've heard repeated accounts of noncooperative behavior on the part of Farm Credit System institutions in such matters. There is no reason that the Farm Credit System cannot sit down and negotiate with borrowers.

Furthermore, my legislation will guarantee a farm family's right to retain their home and up to 10 adjoining acres for at least 3 years, providing reasonable rent is paid and the farmland remains in operation.

Finally, I've discovered a problem with the use and disposal of FCS-owned land. To ensure fairness, the legislation will require FCS to offer any land they intend to sell through local realtors on a competitive listing basis. It will also require leases to be accepted on a competitive basis. In light of plummeting land values in the Midwest, the bill would also prevent FCS from selling land it holds if those sales would further depress local land values.

Although it is tempting for Congress to view the issue of Farm Credit System legislation as closed, I urge your consideration and cosponsorship of this relatively simple, yet important measure. Farm borrowers of the Farm Credit System still need our help.

THE URBAN HOMESTEAD ACT OF 1986 AND PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENT MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1986

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, the chance to own a home has long been considered one of the underpinnings in the stability of the democratic system, causing families to aspire and save, and providing equity and new faith in free enterprise.

Today, I am joining together with Congressman FAUNTROY and a group of my colleagues to sponsor two bills to extend the dream of homeownership to thousands, perhaps millions, of low-income families in public housing projects. We share a strong belief that homeownership is not just for higher income Americans. It's a dream shared by all Americans, regardless of income and background. And we believe government should do all it can to facilitate broad ownership of housing to as many Americans as possible, especially low-income families. These families face large financial barriers to owning their home, not the least of which is their inability to deduct mortgage interest and property taxes.

First, Congressman FAUNTROY and I are cosponsoring the Public Housing Resident Man-

agement Act of 1986. This bill, which was developed with the guidance of hundreds of tenants and community leaders, gives public housing residents greater control over the management of public housing communities and allows them to set up resident management groups.

Our bill trims regulations, streamlines resident management certification and bonding procedures, and allows public housing resident groups to retain any savings they make in operating and maintaining their communities. This creates a new and powerful incentive for public housing communities to become more efficient, better managed, and more responsive to the needs of the residents themselves.

We know that resident management works because we have seen many examples of how residents reduced costs, improved maintenance and the quality of life, created new jobs and opportunities, and even ameliorated difficult problems such as drug abuse and teenage pregnancy levels.

Once public housing residents have taken control over their communities, perhaps reducing high operating costs and making their communities more desirable, many residents will want to own their homes. Our second bill, the Urban Homestead Act of 1986, lays the foundation for resident management groups who want to own their homes.

Our legislation would give every resident group the guaranteed opportunity to purchase their homes at a 75 percent discount and with no money down. But we also provide assurances and protection for non-buying residents. Our legislation guarantees that no public housing resident may be evicted if he or she does not want to purchase their home. Resident management groups will also be provided with training, and with technical and management assistance, to prepare them for assuming the responsibilities of homeownership.

Both the Urban Homestead Act and the Public Housing Resident Management Act of 1986 are integral parts of one strategy: To empower public housing residents with greater control over their lives, their homes, and their neighborhoods. Both bills could strengthen the ability of millions of renters to become successful homeowners.

But the core purpose of this legislation concerns more than just buildings and homes. Homeownership means bringing some tangible results of the economic recovery to people of modest means. It means giving low-income Americans some hope and a sense of accomplishment. It means fostering the spirit of community in troubled neighborhoods by multiplying those invisible bonds of respect, companionship, and caring among men and women. It means greater stability in home life. It means civic pride, greater security, and a real stake in the free enterprise economy.

This is not the last word in housing policy, and we remain ready and willing to improve and adapt our legislation as necessary. But we have broad, bipartisan support for the goals of this legislation. Liberal and conservative, Democrats and Republicans and Independents, blacks, minorities, and whites alike, Congress and the administration—all can join enthusiastically in extending the dream of homeownership to more Americans.

John F. Kennedy was right when he said that:

One of the greatest challenges of the next decade is the challenge to provide a decent home in a decent neighborhood for every American.

If we pass this legislation, we can begin to meet that challenge and turn some troubled housing communities into pictures of working and living and hope.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. KENNETH B. CLARK

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, a truly great educator who has retired from the New York State Board of Regents.

Dr. Clark is best known for his research in 1954 on the damaging psychological effects of the "separate but equal" doctrine. He presented evidence that racially segregated education in and of itself inhibits the intellectual growth of black children. The myth that quality education could be provided in separate facilities was exploded by Dr. Clark. It was his report that was instrumental in persuading the Supreme Court to end racial segregation in the classrooms.

Kenneth Clark later served the New York Board of Regents for 20 years, strengthening education standards for children in New York. He never compromised his belief in academic excellence. His most fundamental belief was that all students, regardless of race or class, should be given an equal chance to achieve. This was his ideal, and this was his goal.

Mr. Speaker, New Yorkers will miss Dr. Clark. I wish him the very best in the future. I submit the following article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 24, 1986]

A CONSCIENCE OF EDUCATION

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, the educator, is perhaps best known for a study of the damaging psychological consequences of "separate but equal" schooling, a study that in 1954 helped persuade the Supreme Court to outlaw racial segregation in public schools.

But over the years, New York has benefited mightily from Dr. Clark's 20 years of service on its state Board of Regents. His retirement from the board last week marks the departure of a soft-spoken but effective advocate of quality education for all students.

In debates of educational standards, he never pleaded for relaxing them for the sake of the disadvantaged. Keep standards high, he said, but make sure the underprivileged get the opportunity to achieve them. He is therefore satisfied that the Regents Action Plan, which stiffened high school graduation requirements, puts the state on the right track for educational reform. Disappointed that local school boards have not met the needs of disadvantaged students, he now proposes that "chronically underachieving" schools be placed under the Regent's direct authority.

Dr. Clark's combination of compassion and unflinching devotion to educational quality led his colleagues to describe him as the "conscience" of the board. He will, no doubt, continue to espouse provocative, controversial and sensible ideas. But his day-to-day involvement in efforts to improve education's equality will be widely missed.

MEDICARE PART A DEDUCTIBLE TO RISE—HERE WE GO AGAIN!

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, as an original member of the House Select Committee on Aging, I am outraged over preliminary reports from the Department of Health and Human Services which indicate that the Medicare part A deductible may jump to \$572 from the current \$492 on January 1, 1987.

This dramatic increase of almost 17 percent comes as millions of senior citizens are reeling from the effects of the 23-percent increase in the deductible which took effect on January 1 of this year. When you consider the past 2 years and the expected increase for next year, the increase is in excess of 50 percent.

Meanwhile the main source of income for many of these seniors, Social Security, has seen its benefits increase by just over 7 percent. Expectations about the 1987 COLA do not indicate that the rate will be much above 3 to 4 percent based on inflation.

The fact is, we must take steps now to avert a catastrophe which will affect millions of seniors on January 1 if this increase is allowed to take effect. It is time to put a cap on the part A deductible increase—a cap which is based on the comparable percentage of the Social Security COLA for a given year. Last year I cosponsored legislation authored by the distinguished chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, Mr. ROYBAL, to impose such a limit. Next week I intend to introduce an identical bill to limit the increase to the Social Security COLA. In order to offset the lost revenues, my bill will propose an increase in the Federal cigarette tax with all revenues earmarked to the Medicare hospital trust funds.

According to the Washington Post, one of the reasons given for this projected increase relates to the prospective payment system adopted for Medicare in 1983. As the article states:

Ironically, the prospective increase results from success in holding down Medicare's preadmission costs and reducing average lengths of stay. Increases in the first day payment are based on the average Medicare costs per hospital stay. A new Medicare system for paying hospitals gives them a flat fee for each stay, providing an incentive to discharge patients quickly. With length of stays declining, but payment per stay remaining constant the first day is now a larger proportion of the total payment. The average hospital stay is under 9 days.

This represents but another in a steady number of examples of how the DRG system has worked to partially solve one problem but

create others. Clearly, DRG's have worked to lower costs to the Medicare system which was essential to avert the imminent bankruptcy of the Medicare trust funds which loomed so ominously several years ago. However it is interesting to note the fact that the latest projections of the trustees of the Medicare funds indicate that the date of bankruptcy has suddenly moved forward to 1996 perhaps indicating that the impact of DRG's have run their course.

Meanwhile fundamental issues related to quality of care for seniors continue to be raised. Our Aging Committee has documented a number of cases involving the premature discharge of seniors from hospitals. The so-called quicker and sicker problem appears to be a growing one across the Nation and must be addressed. Now we learn that another quality of care issue, higher out-of-pocket costs to elderly Medicare recipients, may be another outgrowth of DRG's which must be addressed.

I hope on a bipartisan fashion we can work to avert an increase of this type from occurring several months from now. HHS has done its job by warning us about the possibility. Let us do our job for the seniors of our Nation and pass appropriate legislation to protect them from continued financial abuse associated with never ending increases in out-of-pocket costs to participate in Medicare.

LEGISLATION TO PROTECT HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

HON. DANIEL K. AKAKA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to enhance and protect one of the Nation's most unique national treasures and one of my State's greatest visitor attractions—Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. This measure will enable the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park to acquire a 5,650-acre tract adjacent to its present boundaries.

The parcel of land, which is presently unused, has been the National Park Service's acquisition priority in the Pacific area for more than a decade. This tree-fern rainforest, populated with native ohia, contains the habitat of the endangered Hawaiian Hawk and Hawaiian Owl as well as several other species found only in the Hawaiian archipelago. Congress identified the parcel as suitable for "potential wilderness" in 1978. Except for its non-Federal status, the tract possesses all the necessary attributes for wilderness designation.

While these considerations are enough to warrant the inclusion of this tract within the national park, there is a different but equally important concern which should be known. The growing of marijuana on this tract poses a serious threat to public safety. Marijuana growers often booby trap their patches to intimidate anyone who might inadvertently come upon their illegal activity. Park Service vigilance has eradicated marijuana growing within the confines of the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and that same vigilance will also end

marijuana growing on the contiguous land area once it is added to the park.

Over the past 5 years, this important tract of land has also been the focus of other activities. In early 1982, its owner revealed plans for large-scale geothermal development on the land. Approximately 50 geothermal wells were proposed as close as 1,000 feet from the park boundary. Four proposed powerplants were to be located within 4,000 feet of the park. While the State of Hawaii recognizes the need to develop alternatives to non-renewable energy resources and has emphasized this need through State legislation, we also recognize the importance of maintaining the integrity of Hawaii's largest national park. The adverse effects of geothermal emissions, surface disturbance, noise, odor, and vista impairment in close proximity to the park would have serious consequences. Such development would cause the deterioration of native plant and animal communities, fragmentation of the ohia fern forest essential for endangered native bird survival, degradation of the wilderness quality of the east rift and Kalapana extension areas, and destruction of present and future visitors' perceptions of the park.

After 2 years of searching for a means to satisfy these competing interests, a solution has been found that will allow geothermal development while removing its adverse effects from the immediate vicinity of the park. In December 1984, on the recommendation of the State board of land and natural resources, the owner of this tract was encouraged to consider a land exchange with the State of Hawaii. At the same time, the State encouraged the National Park Service to find a way of acquiring the tract for inclusion into Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. The State of Hawaii then began to consider the possibility of a three-party land exchange with the Federal Government that would allow the National Park Service to acquire this important parcel contingent upon the State and the landowner moving forward with their two-party exchange.

After several meetings among the State, the National Park Service, and the landowner, I come to you today to tell you that such an agreement can be achieved. However, Congress must enact legislation to allow the Department of the Interior to become a third party to this exchange agreement.

We should remember that Congress recognized the need to adjust the boundaries of the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park through the addition of adjacent lands early in the park's history. In 1938, Congress passed legislation that allowed the Secretary of the Interior to add adjacent tracts to the park if, in the discretion of the Secretary, they are judged to be "necessary for the proper rounding out" of the boundaries. While the Secretary has had this discretionary power for nearly 50 years, he has been restricted by the provision that allowed acquisition of certain tracts through donation only.

The reasons for limiting the acquisition of adjacent parcels to donated land have long been forgotten. The public accepts and supports this acquisition proposal. The people of Hawaii, the landowner, and the National Park Service agree that the time for acquisition is

now at hand. Times have changed and we must change with the times. The three party land transfer is the type of change that is appropriate at this time; a time when no or low cost acquisition alternatives are needed in the context of the Federal deficit.

The benefits of this legislation are self-evident. First, the 5,650-acre tract of virgin rain-forest would become part of the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, offering protection to endangered species and popular visitor attractions, allowing representation of this unique ecosystem in the National Park System, and facilitating National Park Service administrative control over the land for the purposes of public safety. Second, and equally important, geothermal development could proceed in an area well removed from the park. Furthermore, geothermal development could proceed immediately without the burden of continued hearings, protests, appeals, and threats of court actions which have held development to a standstill over the past 4 years. Third, there would be no need to seek major appropriations from Congress for the acquisition of the land at a time when budget considerations are on the minds of every Member of Congress. Finally, the more than 2½ million visitors that come to the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park from all parts of our Nation each year will enjoy the benefit of an appropriate expansion of the State's natural treasures.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in this effort to preserve the pristine beauty of this wilderness area. With this legislation, we will ensure that future generations can continue to enjoy the splendor of the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

SPRIT OF GIVING?

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, in the next several days, the House will consider the supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1987. One of the topics to be discussed is the Combined Federal Campaign [CFC] which has proven over the years to be highly effective in collecting large amount of contributions from Federal workers for charitable organizations. The Office of Personnel Management has fought to change the regulations governing the Combined Federal Campaign to drastically limit the number of charitable organizations which would be allowed to participate in the CFC.

The CFC has experienced a 50-percent increase in total donations since it opened up to a broader cross section of charities in the early 1980's. The OPM's new regulations would drastically decrease the amount of contributions from the Federal workers. Moreover, the regulations would discriminate against the many organizations that would be excluded. The attached commentary from April 17 issue

of the New York Times aptly describes the dilemma CFC is currently facing.

[From the New York Times, April 17, 1986]

GENEROSITY WASHINGTON CAN AFFORD

Armed with a favorable Supreme Court ruling, the Reagan Administration has finally succeeded in removing groups it doesn't like from the roster of charitable organizations that benefit from annual fund drives among Federal workers. Congress should reverse this narrow-minded policy.

In the annual campaign, Federal employees authorize payroll deductions for charities listed by the Government or written in by themselves. Last year the drive raised \$130 million for more than 150 national and many more local charities. About \$6 million went to groups serving minority, women's, environmental and other interests that were added to the Government list in 1980 and 1981 at the initiative of the Carter Administration.

The Reagan Administration began at once to try to roll back that policy and limit Federal employees' giving to organizations managing health and welfare programs. In 1983 it ordered the exclusion of organizations that engage in any "advocacy, lobbying or litigation," a ruling promptly challenged on First Amendment grounds. Last July the Supreme Court ruled that the order was constitutional but sent the case back to a lower court to decide whether the executive order excluded groups solely because of their political views.

Meanwhile, the Office of Personnel Management has issued new rules to eliminate all advocacy groups from this fall's campaign and to prohibit write-ins. A measure before the House would restore all charities that participated in the last campaign. Such looser rules would express Government's generosity of spirit at a time when it has chosen not to be particularly generous in spending.

HOUSE CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL: IOSIF BEGUN

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to light once again the tragic yet heroic case of Soviet prisoner-of-conscience Iosif Begun. To some, such repetitive appeals to the Soviet Government may seem futile. However, the recent release of prisoner-of-conscience Anatoly Shcharansky is evidence that public outcry and political pressure can be effective in forcing the Soviet Union to live up to its obligations under the Helsinki human rights accords.

Mr. Begun has spent 8 of the last 14 years of his life in internal exile and in labor camps, all of this for the crime of applying to emigrate to Israel in 1971. Subsequent to his visa application, Mr. Begun was stripped of his job. The Soviet Government refused to hire him and he was effectively barred from working except in a nongovernment, and thus unofficial, capacity. Mr. Begun gave Hebrew and Jewish culture lessons, an occupation for which he was vilified in the Soviet media. In 1977, he was arrested for being unemployed, a situation which the Soviet Government had made unavoidable. Mr. Begun served 2 years of exile

in Siberia. After his release he was arrested again for returning to his home without a residence permit. This time, he was sentenced to 3 years of internal exile. Following a brief period of freedom, Iosif Begun was charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, and sentenced to 7 years in a labor camp.

Given the number of Soviet Jews who have received similar treatment at the hands of the Soviet Government, it has become obvious that it is the intention of that Government to stamp out Jewish cultural identification. By arresting those who teach Hebrew and Jewish culture to young Jews in the Soviet Union, the Government seeks to prevent the continuation of the Jewish heritage through another generation. The seriousness with which the Soviet Government has sought to suppress Jewish culture is obvious in both its brutal treatment of Soviet Jews—especially those who preserve and teach the proud Jewish tradition—and in the existence of such organizations as the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public, which directs the official anti-Jewish propaganda campaign. It is essential for those of us who are in a position to speak out against such a campaign to do so loudly, clearly, and as frequently as possible so that the Soviet Government is aware that its activities are not something which they can hide from the rest of the world.

Last October, I wrote a letter to President Reagan urging him to bring up the case of Mr. Begun in his conversations with General Secretary Gorbachev during their summit in Geneva. My wife, Wren, helped to form the Congressional Spouses Committee of 21 along with the spouses of 20 other U.S. Representatives. As part of her committee work, Wren adopted Mr. Begun and has corresponded regularly with both him and his family for the past year. She has also written to both President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev about the plight of Mr. Begun and his family. These efforts have not yet resulted in success. However, given the recent release of Anatoly Shcharansky, I am encouraged about the potential for gaining Iosif's freedom if we continue to pressure the Soviet Government to respect its citizens' basic human rights.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that we convince the Soviet Union that we are serious when we speak about the basic rights of human beings. They must realize that whether we express our concern in terms of appeals to their sense of humanity or in concrete diplomatic, political, and economic policies, their harsh treatment of Soviet Jews will continue to color our perceptions of every activity that they undertake.

SALUTE TO PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF NORTH- EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania (EDCNP) is a regional research, plan-

ning, and development organization serving the seven counties of Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, and Wayne in northeastern Pennsylvania. The council has served the region since 1964, as a nonprofit corporation representing the public and private sectors. Its board of directors includes a wide range of dedicated volunteers including elected and appointed officials and private sector representatives who contribute time, energy, advice, technical assistance, and financial resources to help promote and improve the quality of life and sound economic growth within this 4,500-square-mile region of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its 266 local governments, 7 county governments, and 907,000 residents.

The year 1986 marks the 21st anniversary of the Appalachian Regional Commission, an organization representing 13 States of this great Nation who have joined together in an intergovernmental partnership designed to establish a basis for positive economic change. Since the commission's inception in 1965, through the designation of local development districts representing a sound public/private sector partnership of local officials in common unity to achieve economic growth, much has occurred to label the Appalachian Regional Development Program (ARDP) as one of the outstanding intergovernmental and public/private sector programs. The EDCNP has been a designated local development district under the ARDP since the inception of the commission. Through the years, each of the presidents of the EDCNP has contributed greatly to the ability of northeastern Pennsylvania to not only effectively utilize the ARDP, but to constructively integrate the Appalachian Program with other Federal, State, and local incentives to encourage better economic activity, through an innovative grant and loan program which has been the lifeblood of a part of the United States which, for many years, was left behind the rest of the country. The EDCNP has been in the forefront and a leader in the ARDP, and its presidents have strongly helped to direct the way in which these funds have been effectively utilized for the benefit of the region's citizenry.

The EDCNP has successfully utilized some \$80 million in ARC funds to leverage \$291 million of other financing, thereby creating over 12,000 new jobs in our region. This is truly an outstanding accomplishment and a tribute to the leadership demonstrated by the nine past presidents of the EDCNP.

The EDCNP presidents are being honored tonight, April 17, 1986, at an EDCNP board of directors meeting being held at Pocono Manor, in Monroe County. The presidents have represented the region at Federal and State levels and have managed a staff devoted to providing professional and technical advice to the local public and private sectors, resulting in a wide range of projects and programs crucial to the region's economic stability and growth.

The presidents being honored and their terms of office, include:

Louis G. Feldmann.....	1964-67
John S. Davidson.....	1967-70
John B. Hibbard.....	1970-73
Ernest D. Preate, Sr.....	1973-76
Thomas P. Shelburne, Sr.....	1976-78

Paul R. Stewart.....	1978-79
Vivian P. Edwards, Jr.....	1979-81
Roy E. Morgan.....	1981-83
Sandurn Sutherland (present).....	1983-86

The uniqueness of the EDCNP partnership is the combined role of the public and private sectors. The EDCNP has the largest local membership participation program in the Nation with respect to the 600 regional councils serving the United States. Each year, it raises close to \$240,000 with a membership which exceeds 450.

It is with great pleasure and honor that I bring the achievements of these people and the Economic Development Council to the attention of my distinguished colleagues. The EDCNP has exemplified the outstanding contributions possible from working together in a truly public/private partnership. The presidents of the EDCNP are to be commended and honored for their hard work, dedication, and commitment to improving the economic and social well-being for thousands of residents in northeastern Pennsylvania.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM CROSKY

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of Mr. William Croskey, a distinguished constituent and personal friend of mine who will be retiring from 36 years of service in the teaching profession at Steubenville High School.

Mr. Croskey is a life-long resident of Steubenville and has been educated in the Steubenville public school system. Ever since a very young age, Mr. Croskey has been an active member of his community—his debut beginning at age 7, when he traveled to and entertained in most of the States on the east coast as a member of the Singing Boys of America. During World War II, when he was a high school youth, he participated in a musical group which entertained in the local area U.S.O.'s.

Following Mr. Croskey's graduation from Steubenville High School in 1947, he went on to Kent State University where he pursued his undergraduate and, later, his graduate degree in education, having been inspired from his work as a counselor for the Los Angeles Crippled Children's Society. He subsequently went back to his former high school, Steubenville High School, to begin his first teaching job.

During his 36 years at Steubenville High School, Mr. Croskey has been an extremely active faculty member, serving as an adviser to the Hi-Y Club for 14 years, as chairman of the Bicentennial celebration in 1976, as chairman of the social department, in addition to his most recent position as community arts chairman. He has also been instrumental in instilling the spirit of our Government to groups of students which he has been bringing to visit Washington for many years. Needless to say, his presence will be sorely missed at Steubenville High School.

Mr. Croskey has also been actively involved in community service organizations in and around the Steubenville area including: the

local Kiwanis Club, the Elks, the Mason's, the Scottish Rite, and the Knight Templar.

Mr. Croskey is also a world traveler, having visited not only the majority of States in the United States, but also making voyages to Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Caribbean, and South America. In addition, he is an avid swimmer and he enjoys boating.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Croskey's commitment to education and dedication to civic organizations within his community are truly an inspiration to all who know him. To mark his departure from Steubenville High School, I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

LET US RECOGNIZE THE HUMAN SUFFERING CAUSED BY OUR TRADE POLICIES

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, As the House continues its consideration of trade reform legislation, I would like to share with my colleagues several thoughts as expressed by two members of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday before the Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources' hearing on imported coal.

I believe these excerpts from their testimony are worth reading and contemplating upon because they emphasize the human factor in the debate on trade. All too often we get bogged down in technical minutia when we discuss foreign trade and fail to recognize the harsh toll being extracted on domestic workers due to unfair foreign trading practices.

As I noted yesterday at the subcommittee hearing, coal imports are on the rise and this trend is attributable primarily due to the lack of health, safety, and environmental regulation and costs in the countries responsible for exporting coal to this Nation—Colombia and South Africa. I do not believe the coal miners of the Appalachian region should have to mortgage their, and their children's future to Colombia and South Africa. I also do not believe the United States should be taking a step backward from its efforts toward more fully utilizing its domestic energy resources.

For these reasons, I have asked the Subcommittee on Trade to approve H.R. 1905, legislation to impose an \$8 per ton duty on imported coal and to amend our trade remedy laws so they give consideration to the difference in the cost of complying with Federal health, safety, and environmental standards imposed on the coal industry in this country compared to complying with like standards in a competing country.

Mr. Speaker, the excerpts from the testimony of Mr. Mike Browning, vice president, UMWA District 17, and of Mr. Donald McCahey, vice president, UMWA District 28, follows:

Mr. Browning:

In the past the Government of the United States has never hesitated to call upon their working people to protect them. Yet, when those same workers and their families are in

need of protection our cries are often ignored or even worse, belittled.

The American workers and the American workers loved ones have never failed to protect our Nation and the values it represents. Now we call upon America to protect its workers and our values, indeed our way of life. We think it about time that the act of protection became a two-way street.

It is likely that our concerns will not be heard by the current administration. It appears to the working person as though the United States is doing everything it can to assist multinational corporations to the continued detriment of the people it supposedly represents. It is obvious to say that the administration supports free trade rather than fair trade.

Aided by that policy, the American corporations as in the Exxon Colombian case are permitted to move more of our jobs overseas. We therefore plead with you today to take immediate action to protect the jobs of the patriotic working men and women of our country.

Mr. McCamey:

America, you are a giant among Nations and I thank God I have been permitted to live in this land. You are as varied as the fingerprints of the hands of your citizens. And to you, our representatives, who are our leaders at this critical time in our history, I call upon you to not permit this giant to sleep as Gulliver did in Jonathan Swift's novel. I ask you to make this Nation arise to the task of survival, lest we be ensured with the greed of men and multinational corporations.

"Daily I see the hopelessness in the eyes of coal miners in my district, men who once were proud citizens contributing to the Nation's economy and providing for the needs of their families. In 1982, we had 11,000 active union miners in my district. Today there are only 5,300. These miners have cleaned up their act. They have reduced their lost time accidents. The wildcat strike is almost a thing of the past. The production per employee is up about double what it was in 1982. But over half are now unemployed while this Nation and multinational corporations use their tax dollars and the profits from their labor to export their jobs to foreign shores.

I want to leave you with one quote. It is found in I Timothy, the fifth chapter and the eighth verse of the Holy Bible and it reads thus:

"But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."

ARTISTS' SPACE CRISIS

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a serious crisis currently facing New York City: the lack of space for our artists and arts organizations. I recently testified at a hearing called by New York State Assemblyman Jerrold Nadler on the issue of artists' space. The text of my statement follows:

I wish to commend Assemblyman Nadler for calling this hearing to focus attention on what is fast becoming a major crisis in New

York City: lack of space for one of its foremost industries, the arts. For us in New York City, the arts are not only a source of pride and cultural enrichment—they are big business. The arts contribute over \$5.6 billion to the economy of the region, generating over 117,000 jobs, enriching hotels, restaurants, real estate, utilities, transportation, medical and education services, and the finance and insurance industries.

I have the good fortune to represent, in the 17th Congressional District, a large number of musicians, writers, painters, dancers, actors and artists of all disciplines who reside and work there. Hardly a week goes by when we do not receive a call from an individual artist or arts organization in desperate need to living, rehearsal, exhibition, or performance space. The problem is compounded by the fact that these artists and arts organizations lack the expertise to enter the world of finance and real estate, where the space chase requires of them.

New York City acts as a magnet to artists from all over the globe. In 1984, of the 4,000 awards made nationwide by the National Endowment for the Arts, 1,000, or 25 percent, went to New York City artists and arts organizations. We are the crucible for new talent and new theatre, music, dance and visual arts. In the past, low rents and an abundance of space enabled us to extend this hospitality to aspiring young artists and struggling arts organizations. Landlords in transitional neighborhoods welcomed them to the frontier areas of Manhattan. But the artists became the victims when the economy boomed, rents escalated, and real estate speculators and developers moved in.

Theatre groups and dance companies have the most serious difficulties because they need large spaces for rehearsal and performance. My office has been in contact with the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs and the Office of Economic Development in behalf of the Dance Artists Nationwide Space Emergency to underscore their need for advice and technical assistance. I find disheartening the results of a national survey of non-profit theaters showing that in spite of improved fund-raising efforts, rising deficits threaten their continued development. What is most distressing is the fact that while corporate and business support grew by 11 percent in 1985, federal support, once the leading source of theatre funding—has grown by less than one percent since 1981.

Visual artists face similar problems because diminishing exhibition space has drastically limited opportunities for them to present their work. In an effort to assist with this problem, my office has contacted a number of corporations and government officials encouraging them to provide wall space for exhibiting arts organizations. This effort resulted in the Regional Administrator of the United States General Services Administration offering exhibition space to the Contemporary Artists Guild for an exhibition at the federal office building at 201 Varick Street.

The Committee for Cultural Facilities, an unusual and exciting consortium of arts groups, has the strong backing of our office in their efforts to lease three floors of the Old United States Custom House. We hope that the Reagan administration will not torpedo these plans by turning over the Customs House to the Indian Museum.

In Clinton, we continue to ask the city to abandon its plans for the Urban Renewal Area Sites 7, 8 and 9C and go back to the drawing boards. The plans do not adequately

ly protect the non-profit groups now on the sites. We are particularly disappointed that the city has not followed the original concept to sell the building on Site 7 to the Women's Interact Center.

The arts are not self-supporting. They cannot live on what they earn. They depend on government and the private sector for support. If they boost prices, they limit their audience; if they minimize risk, they limit their creativity. Government must support the arts and respond to its needs. We must explore ways to shield the arts community from the ravages of the marketplace. If we care about encouraging our nation's artistic and cultural life, if we care about the economic vitality of our city, we must act quickly or face the irreversible erosion of our priceless cultural resources.

A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF REVENUE FOREGONE

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office and General Services, the Postal Rate Commission will be undertaking a study to examine the use of most categories of "preferred rate" mail. The study will be reviewed by the House and the Senate for uses in the fiscal year 1987 budget process. The Postal Rate Commission is currently receiving comments on the subject of preferred rate mail and is holding public hearings across the country to enable interested persons to discuss in depth all of the matters under consideration. Attached are my written comments which I submitted to the Postal Rate Commission for their consideration.

In providing revenue foregone appropriations each year, the Congress has played an important role in allowing the Postal Service to establish a preferred rate mail system for non-profit organization across the country. Many of our national goals are met because of the diligence of these organizations. Because of the budget cutbacks in many of our domestic programs, our Nation must rely on these non-profit organizations more than ever to have many of our people's needs addressed.

For several years now the current administration has proposed to eliminate the revenue foregone appropriations thereby threatening the livelihood of many nonprofit organizations. Notwithstanding, we in Congress have successfully fought back to maintain certain levels of the revenue foregone appropriations.

I have been deeply concerned about the cuts in revenue foregone appropriations, and am hoping that the study the Postal Rate Commission will be undertaking will show Congress that truly legitimate organizations must continue to receive their well-deserved subsidy.

STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE POSTAL RATE COMMISSION ON PREFERRED POSTAL RATES

I commend the Postal Rate Commission for agreeing to undertake a study on "preferred rate" mail which will greatly assist

those of us in Congress to make fair and just decisions on FY'87 appropriations for revenue foregone.

I have been a member of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for eight years, and throughout my term with the committee, I have supported revenue foregone appropriations.

What is revenue foregone? To me it is a special partnership between the government and nonprofit organizations that was established even from the beginnings of the American Postal Service to carry out important national goals. There are organizations such as the American Cancer Society, the March of Dimes, the American Heart Association, and so many more who rely on contributions from the American people to carry out critically important missions for our nation. A key function of many of the nonprofit organizations is to keep Americans informed of pertinent issues that affect them and our country. But even more important function is to raise needed funds for just causes. The organizations rely greatly on our nation's mail system to carry out these functions. Our government has provided revenue foregone appropriations which have allowed the Postal Service to provide the nonprofit organizations lower postal rates in order to assist them in carrying out their special missions.

I am baffled by this Administration's insistence for the past six years to eliminate revenue foregone appropriations. It is this same Administration that has been promoting the idea of getting the government off the backs of American people. Subsequently, funds for social welfare and educational programs have been cut. If the American government chooses to take on the burden of addressing problems of the needy, who takes on that burden? It is the multitude of nonprofit organizations across America. By eliminating revenue foregone appropriations, the Administration is proposing to forego the welfare of our American people. I hope that through the study on preferred postal rates, we would be more certain of the absolute necessity of maintaining that special partnership between the government and the nonprofit organizations.

Today, I would like to speak on behalf of the public libraries, the unions, and the minority nonprofit organizations that would be severely impacted by any further reductions in revenue foregone appropriations. Basically, the greatest threat of eliminating or further reducing revenue foregone appropriations is to the freedom of the press. Libraries, unions, and minority nonprofit organization rely much on revenue foregone because a mission of paramount importance to these organizations is distributing information. Libraries send braille and recorded books to users; unions send out important news that affects their members; minority nonprofit organizations keep the minority communities up-to-date with issues that affect them. Certainly, these organizations are not receiving revenue subsidy unnecessarily. We live in a democratic country that places much importance in making sure the citizens are aware of issues that impact them. These nonprofit organizations would not be able to sustain themselves properly if revenue foregone subsidy is eliminated or reduced such that they are forced to keep up with the first class postal rates. Now, if we eliminate or reduce revenue foregone appropriations, are we not restricting distribution of information to the American public?

In light of the fact that Gramm-Rudman-Hollings has already taken effect, it appears

that the entire population is currently facing some of the ill-consequences of fiscal restraint. But the Postal Rate Commission's study is timely and absolutely necessary. In midst of fiscal constraint, the study will assist us in making sure that legitimate organizations would continue to receive their well deserved revenue foregone subsidy.

THE FIFTH PILLAR OF SOUND MONEY

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, the fifth pillar of sound money is the principle of fiscal policy. It asserts that the credit of the government must be maintained at the highest possible level, and then all other problems will take care of themselves. Just how far the credit of this Government has deteriorated over the years can be measured by the high rate of interest and the shrinking maturity structure of the public debt.

However, the credit of the Federal Government can be restored to its former high level, if we refinance the public debt at 2½ percent interest, by issuing gold bonds with 25 years maturity, as my bill, H.R. 4401, proposes.

This series is through the courtesy of the American Economic Foundation, 1215 Terminal Tower, Ohio 44113. Earlier parts of the series were inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; see volume 132, No. 36, page E 946; and No. 47, page E 1196.

THE FIFTH PILLAR OF SOUND MONEY AND CREDIT: THE PRINCIPLE OF FISCAL POLICY (Antal E. Fekete)

A Chinese Tale

Once upon a time there were, in China, two great cities: Chin and Chan. They were connected by a magnificent canal. One day the Emperor sent for his chief mandarin, Ching, and said: "Look yonder". Ching opened his eyes and looked. And he saw scores of barges laden with cargo, plying between the ports of Chin and Chan. The Emperor then commanded: "We must stop that traffic, in order to increase employment in the Celestial Empire. You will have huge blocks of stone thrown into the canal to put it out of service." At first Ching did not see the point, and said: "Son of Heaven, you are making a mistake." However, the Emperor's mind was made up, and he said: "Ching, do as you are bid. We are going to stimulate the economy. You come back after three moons have passed, and take another look."

When he came back, the Emperor said: "Look yonder." As he looked, Ching saw thousands of carts and innumerable pedestrians carrying heavy burden on their shoulders, as they were making their way from Chin to Chan, and from Chan to Chin. They looked like a swarm of migrating ants. The Emperor declared: "It was the destruction of the canal that provided jobs for these poor people. We shall make it public policy to stimulate the economy by all available means." Ching remarked in admiration: "I should have never thought that the government could create so many jobs so quickly and so easily."

When the Emperor died, his successor sent for Ching and ordered him to have the canal reopened. Ching prostrated himself

nine times and said to the new Emperor: "Son of Heaven, you are making a mistake." But the Emperor was adamant: "Do as you are bid. We must facilitate the movement of people and goods between Chin and Chan, by making transportation less expensive. Then the people may have rice, tea, and silk at a lower cost." Ching thought he was ready with the answer: "But what is the use of lower prices, if no one can pay them, because everyone is unemployed?" The Emperor was losing this patience: "Ching, you are talking like a fool. Come back after three moons have passed, and take another look."

When Ching came back, the Emperor said: "Look yonder". Ching looked and saw more traffic in the canal than anybody had ever seen before. The barges were moving day and night, bumper to bumper. There was no hint of unemployment. The Emperor dismissed Ching with these words: "You can divert and displace labor, but you can never create new employment by erecting obstacles. Remember the wisdom of the old sages, that the secret of good government is to leave people alone." (Adapted from Frederic Bastiat's "Sophismes économiques," Paris, 1845.)

Quality of Credit

The sole aim of fiscal policy is to keep the credit of the government at the highest possible level and above all suspicion. This principle implies that the government borrows only if it can see the revenues which, in the years coming, will be available to retire the debt. If this principle is respected, then the rate of interest will be stable, and it will be the lowest possible rate consistent with economic conditions. Otherwise, the rate of interest will be higher and unstable, moreover, the rise and instability will be commensurate with the extent to which this principle has been compromised. This will make it difficult for some, and impossible for other private producers of wealth, to reinforce their enterprise by borrowing.

The quality of credit in a country cannot be higher than that of the government. Therefore, the deterioration of the government's credit adversely affects every single producer in the country.

The canal carrying the trade between Chin and Chan symbolizes a national economy that respects the principle of fiscal policy. By deviating from this principle, the government puts the canal out of service. The blocks of stone symbolize the higher rate of interest which private producers of wealth pay after all the borrowing needs of the government are satisfied. This would not stifle the national economy, but would certainly render it more inefficient.

A dilution of the principle of fiscal policy is usually couched in a language which would appeal to those susceptible to demagoguery. Deficit spending is called "priming the pump", "an essential stimulus to the economy", indispensable to the maintenance of full employment. Yet it is clear that the stimulus of deficit spending is at best dubious in the short run, and completely absent in the long run. The short-term effects have the nature of prestidigitization, as government spending can be targeted to pockets of slow economic activity, in order to produce spectacular results. It is the long run effects where the damage to the economy becomes visible.

Accumulation of Public Debt versus Accumulation of Capital

The accumulation of public debt is a convenient trick through which a temporary

semblance of prosperity may be achieved. In the long run, however, this policy will only aggravate the situation, as it harms the economy by weakening productive capacity. The longer the government succeeds in maintaining false prosperity by increasing public debt, the greater the ultimate damage.

Mainstream economists ridicule this concern about the negative effects of the rising public debt on future economic growth. There is no way—so the argument goes—to shift the economic burden to future generations. You can only consume what has been produced. Under these circumstances, how can a nation live beyond its means? This argument is designed to appeal to simpletons. The basis for all economic growth, rising real per capita income, increased production and consumption, is the result of entrepreneurs investing their own and other people's funds in more and better tools, which permits a steady increase in man-hour productivity. Economic growth, and a rising standard of living, are ultimately dependent upon uninhibited capital accumulation.

Capital accumulation, however, is not an automatic process regulated by mother nature. To produce capital goods—factories and machinery—a corresponding amount of productive facilities must be released from other employment. It is not enough that technology and know-how is available to create new factories and modern machinery. Investors and businessmen must be willing to accumulate capital by doing the necessary investing. Furthermore, the creation of credit must not be confused with capital accumulation. People see idle factories and wonder why they cannot be used to produce the much-needed goods, with the aid of easier credit, if necessary. They fail to understand that the plants have become obsolete because adequate reserves were not set aside for depreciation and replacement. Or, if it is a new plant, people fail to understand that its construction in the first place was based on a miscalculation due to the false signal of easy credit. Rising costs have made a profitable operation impossible. People find it hard to see the thin edge of the wedge between capital accumulation and capital decumulation.

Capital decumulation, therefore, is the result of government action, such as the departure from the principle of fiscal policy. As the government creates more money and credit through deficit spending, prices and wages rise. Operating costs tend to rise faster than revenues, thus reducing profits. The result is idle factories and idle men. In short, the effect of deficit spending is more of the same condition that it was supposed to eliminate in the first place. Thus a vicious circle is put into place: deficit spending creates idle capacity and unemployment, when then call for more deficit spending, to create still more idle capacity and more unemployment.

Kick the Garbage Upstairs

There are those economists who suggest that the process of deficit spending can continue indefinitely. According to them, the public debt need never be repaid. It can go on growing indefinitely, as long as a stable relation between the debt and the gross national product is maintained. In the Ninth Pillar, we shall see why this is a fallacy. Here we may content ourselves with the observation that accumulating debt at the expense of accumulating capital is like dumping garbage in the attic. At one point, the attic is bound to give way, and all the garbage will come crashing down.

THE HUNGER TELECONFERENCE REPORT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an excellent report on the world hunger problem, the Executive Summary of the Hunger Teleconference Report. This report offers important information to Members of Congress who wish to better understand the hunger issue and draft legislation to alleviate this problem.

Mr. Speaker, I request that at this point in the RECORD the full text of the Executive Summary of the 1985 Hunger Teleconference Report be inserted:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE 1985 HUNGER TELECONFERENCE REPORT

On World Food Day, October 16, over 200 colleges, universities and other institutions participated in the 1985 World Food Day Teleconference. A "North American Town Meeting" on food, hunger and agricultural issues, the three-hour event linked thousands of participants in the U.S. and Canada with a panel of international experts at the studios of George Washington University Television (GWTV) in Washington, DC. While the live, interactive sites were the primary teleconference audience, several million additional viewers saw the program on cable, Educational Television, The Learning Channel and Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) stations.

On the local level, the teleconference linked campus and community; on the national level, participants who might never meet face to face joined one another in a simultaneous exchange through the use of satellite technology to discuss policies and action against hunger. The event's most important results were the following: (1) Citizens from local communities participated in the formulation of local, national and international policies. (2) Participants' recommendations indicated that there is wide consensus on the elements of those policies.

The second annual WFD Teleconference was designed to give sites a hands-on experience in participatory democracy through interaction with local, national and international leaders. Expanding the scope and impact of a prototype teleconference, the sites' recommendations and questions to the panel included in the full Report continued the interaction. The full Report has been circulated to the expert panelists, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), members of Congress and to the teleconference sites and other WFD planners in the U.S. and Canada.

Based on the local site reports, the on-air proceedings of the telecast and the panelists' written responses to summary questions, the Report is the final component in the 1985 WFD Teleconference Cycle. This Cycle, funded by AID through a Biden-Pell development education grant, included preparation of the background Study/Action Packet and the teleconference program itself, in addition to assisting local organizers in their plans for activities surrounding the teleconference.

BACKGROUND

World Food Day marks the anniversary of FAO and is observed worldwide to focus attention and action on international food security. 1985 was the 40th anniversary of FAO, the fifth World Food Day and the second WFD Teleconference.

In the U.S., the National Committee for World Food Day is comprised of over 350 member organizations including the major American food, farm, education, religious, nutrition, and relief and development organizations. The National Committee Office, a small resource center in Washington, DC, facilitates WFD planning in the U.S. The Office plays a unique role as a clearing-house on food/farm/hunger issues by helping to disseminate the collective resources and expertise of member groups and local WFD planners to the public at large.

THE STUDY/ACTION PACKET

The WFD Study/Action Packet was compiled by the University of Illinois with assistance from a panel of hunger experts and academicians from 1984 teleconference sites. As an adaptable resource, the Packet contained fact sheets, annotated bibliographies and inserts from National Committee members, AID and the World Bank.

The Packet served as an aid to curriculum building on agricultural development, and as a backgrounder for the issues of WFD 1985. These included:

The relationship between poverty and hunger.

The impact of environmental degradation and resource depletion on food security.

The means to achieving long-term, sustainable agricultural development.

In addition to the teleconference sites, hundreds of other colleges nationwide received the Packet. Numerous community and professional groups as the USDA Extension Service also used this resource for information and training. Based on site reports, the Packet saw wide interdisciplinary use, and strengthened the role of the campus as a community resource center. At the University of Missouri-Columbia, for example, 800 copies of the document were reproduced and distributed to college departments ranging from English to Agriculture, as well as to Extension professionals throughout the state.

PLANNING THE TELECONFERENCE PROGRAM

Planning for the teleconference began in February 1985 and continued throughout the year with assistance from the National University Teleconference Network (NUTN), GWTV, PBS and others. The program format included: live presentations by four international experts in the first hour (one-way audio/one-way video); interruption of the broadcast in the middle hour to permit sites to conduct their own discussions, debates, etc.; return to the satellite broadcast in the third hour for an interactive question and answer period between the sites and panel (two-way audio/one-way video).

The teleconference program, hosted by TV/film star Eddie Albert, featured:

M. Peter McPherson, Administrator of AID.

Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-MD), member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Barbara Huddleston, Chief of the Food Security and Information Service of FAO.

Marie Savane, President of the Association of African Women for Research on Development in Dakar, Senegal.

Renee Poussaint (moderator), Emmy award-winning news anchorwoman of WJLA-TV, the ABC-TV affiliate in Washington.

LOCAL SITE PROGRAMS

Teleconference sites applied the event for their own institutional and community goals. However, they were encouraged to include local and domestic hunger issues in their mid-hour discussions, as these topics were not a primary focus of the national program. The range of activities at many sites required day-long, week-long, and even month-long programs. Several colleges reported plans to institutionalize WFD activities and curriculum building on a year-round basis.

The diversity of site programs received extensive coverage in the full Report, with particular emphasis on joint planning between campus and community groups to use the event as a community-wide resource; curriculum integration; involvement of off-campus groups; and local media outreach.

The WFD "North American Town Meeting" saw parallels at the local level; some site programs were individual town meetings involving mayors, state and national Representatives and other officials in discussion of local food issues, and several participating institutions broadcast their own mid-hour programs regionally, in at least one case with a local call-in. Sites emphasized the theme of "local-global links" in their activities, and sought to inform participants on similarities among local, domestic and international food issues.

The Teleconference Cycle made significant progress in assisting college faculty with interdisciplinary curriculum development. Although the teleconference remained a "special event" on campus, it was also a component of course work or an extra credit activity at most college sites. Beyond use of the teleconference and Packet as a pedagogic tool, the event provided many students with an opportunity to organize symposia, work with local media and establish contacts with local and national organizations—valuable educational experiences in themselves. In addition, many foreign students served as local panelists at their host institutions, sharing first-hand accounts of conditions and agricultural policies in their own countries.

Non-academic groups frequently provided local program panelists, discussion leaders, and participants to the sites, who responded generously with fundraisers, hunger walks, food drives, and other activities in support of domestic and international hunger organizations. Through off-campus participation and the caliber of local program activities, the teleconference sites themselves ensured wide media coverage of the event, and worked with local stations to carry excerpts of the national program. Many sites invited local television journalists to serve as their mid-hour program moderators, increasing local coverage.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

After a brief introduction by Eddie Albert, the national broadcast began with a videotaped message from the Director-General of FAO, Edouard Saouma, who encouraged participants to renew their efforts against hunger, whether as governments, non-governmental organizations or individuals. Then, throughout the first hour, the moderator questioned each panelist, and invited them to express disagreement with one another or to expand upon points being raised. The following is a summary of the discussion:

M. Peter McPherson: a description of U.S. emergency assistance to Africa in the past year, and ongoing AID development programs undertaken in the Third World with assistance from the Private Voluntary Organizations. Mr. McPherson explained a policy error common in many developing countries of providing cheap food to politicized and potentially volatile urban populations at the expense of poor farmers in the countryside. He emphasized the importance of producer incentives, and the role of AID in providing intermediate-term support to countries undergoing a transition in policy towards pricing reforms. Regarding American public opinion on continuing foreign assistance during a period of domestic cut-backs, Mr. McPherson stated that the U.S. Government and AID must be more aggressive in promoting foreign assistance as something the American public can buy into, but that African governments must also assume more responsibility for their future.

Paul Sarbanes: a summary of Congressional action on foreign assistance, particularly to Africa, and discussion of the important role of the American public in influencing policy on both domestic and international hunger. Sen. Sarbanes made note of the fact that many problems confronting the American farmer are not due to development programs abroad, but to causes such as the overvalued dollar and competition from other developed countries. Instead, he pointed out that international development has been proven to increase foreign markets for American goods, including foodstuffs, because as countries develop, they are able to finance imports. Mr. Sarbanes also discussed the role of multilateral agencies such as FAO in finding joint solutions to international hunger and agricultural crises, and encouraged participants to observe World Food Day as one means of involving citizens in this process.

Barbara Huddleston: discussion of the importance of policy formulation to ensure proper production, marketing, transport and distribution of food within developing countries. Ms. Huddleston reminded participants of competing interests within all nations, and the difficulty of Third World governments to reconcile these interests within their own often fragile democracies. She explained that in many cases, policies held over from colonial times still direct these young governments, without sufficient flexibility by donors to help beneficiaries undergo the necessary adjustment process. Ms. Huddleston stated that from the standpoint of FAO, more belt-tightening must occur at all levels to make sure that development assistance gets "more mileage for the buck."

Marie Savane: discussion of the fame and conditions in Africa from the African perspective, including observations on often unsuccessful policies and methodologies imposed on beneficiary governments by donors. Mme. Savane was particularly concerned about the Western propensity to "compartmentalize" approaches to development, rather than involving beneficiaries themselves in a wider range of needs assessment and program design, implementation and evaluation. She also discussed the impact of the famine in compelling both Africans and Westerners to recognize global interdependence, and to improve long-range planning. Mme. Savane acknowledged that mismanagement has been a problem in Africa, but that African governments are making positive changes.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Teleconference sites were asked to share recommendations for action in the following areas: U.S. Government, International Community, Food Crisis Governments, Colleges and Universities and Local Community Action. The following themes recurred:

Criticism of military spending over support for hunger-related programs.

Criticism of politicized aid/development programs and use of food as a "weapon."

The need for increased education and training.

The need for improved food distribution.

The efficiency of small farmers, and the need for technologically and culturally appropriate agricultural programs.

As in 1984, sites charged the U.S. with setting an international example against hunger, but this year, they were much more outspoken in addressing domestic hunger, as well. Sites criticized U.S. Government policies of military expenditures rather than support for domestic and international agriculture and development programs, and condemned politicization of food aid. They voiced strong support for American farmers, and urged the Government to prevent the further demise of the American family farm. Finally, sites urged policy-makers in the U.S. to reorient their planning to the long-term, placing greater emphasis on education and training in development programs more sensitive to appropriate technologies and cultural norms.

Regarding the International Community, the major concern of sites was improved cooperative efforts. Recommendations called for more support of, and involvement in, multilateral agencies by the nations of the world and for a more equitable distribution of resources within the international community. Sites also suggested that a clearinghouse of international proportions be established to coordinate and disseminate agricultural technologies. Other suggestions entailed upgrading international oversight of emergency food distribution and the establishment of international reserves.

For Food Crisis Governments, sites urged the adoption of "food first" policies and a reevaluation of export cropping in nations faced with domestic food shortages. These governments should, in the view of teleconference participants, assume greater responsibility for their own future, and were repeatedly criticized for allowing military/strategic considerations to predominate over feeding their starving populations. Thus, improved distribution of both domestically produced and donated foods was a major theme in this recommendations category, with related discussion of the need to upgrade infrastructure for storing and transporting food in assistance with donors.

Colleges and Universities received the most recommendations, including calls for increased overseas experiences for students and faculty; more appropriate research, greater involvement in local domestic food issues; and the responsibility of higher education to emphasize global interdependence. Many sites indicated that as a result of World Food Day planning, they are already beginning to implement these strategies.

Recommendations for local community action included the following suggestions: increased awareness and involvement; establish links among local/national/international hunger issues; coordinate local action to prevent redundancy of efforts; decrease consumption and waste, and support local food banks; and exercise democratic rights to in-

fluence food and hunger policies through correspondence with legislators and policy-makers and judicious use of the vote. Again in this category, and often as a result of campus-community contacts through the teleconference, many respondents stated that these recommendations are already guiding their local outreach activities.

THE MEDICAID INFANT MORTALITY AMENDMENTS OF 1986

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Medicaid Infant Mortality Amendments of 1986. I feel strongly that this bill will help to alleviate the tragedy of infant mortality in this prosperous Nation. The Congress is long overdue in taking on this challenge of rising infant mortality rates with the necessary and deliberate action that it deserves. Now is the time for us to act, as a body, on our commitment to the survival of our children.

Infant mortality rates are commonly used as indicators of a population's health status. Overall infant mortality rates in this country are on the decline. Since 1981, however, the decline is slowing and we are in fact able to note a rise in post-neonatal mortality. From 1982 to 1983 the rate of infant death rose by 3 percent, and again by 6 percent in 1984. The Children's Defense Fund, a widely accepted authority on the problem, estimates that rates rose about 9 percent in 1985. Obviously the problem is growing at a phenomenal rate. Our immediate attention to this matter must be mandated by our moral sense as well as our responsibility to our constituents.

For black Americans the reality of infant death is even more devastating. Infant mortality rates for blacks are twice as high as those of whites, and blacks are twice as likely to produce low birth weight babies. Low birth weight accounts for two-thirds of all infant deaths.

Too many women today are facing the hardship of bearing children in the context of unretractable poverty. Women aged 18 to 24 give birth to some 40 percent of all babies born in the United States in a given year. Yet, in 1984, more than 25 percent of these women had no private health insurance or public health coverage such as Medicaid or Medicare. This statistic is particularly disturbing because a high percentage of working women aged 18 to 24 earn less than \$10,000 annually. This group of working poor women are simply unable to afford the cost of prenatal care and delivery, especially if they must meet that cost in the absence of public health coverage.

The Health Insurance Association of America estimates that the cost for an uncomplicated pregnancy is at least \$5,000, while Federal programs such as Medicaid cover only about 43 percent of women of reproductive age who earn less than \$5,000 per year. In all States, Medicaid is tied closely to AFDC payment levels and most payment levels are set at less than 50 percent of the Federal poverty level. In Texas, AFDC payment levels are at 27 per-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

8031

cent of the Federal poverty level; this means that presently, only those Texas women with incomes no greater than 27 percent of the poverty level are eligible to receive maternity care at the expense of Medicaid. Those who have incomes which are 28 percent of the poverty level must find their own ways to pay for needed care. As you might imagine, these women simply do without needed care and consequently, many do not give birth to healthy babies.

Currently, Medicaid offers no coverage for postpartum care of complications during pregnancy, in spite of the fact that in more than 56 percent of all pregnancies there is at least one complication. Few States even cover diagnostic services and screening so necessary in cases of suspected high risk. Furthermore, reimbursement policy under Medicaid makes it difficult for covered women to find good health-care providers. Poor women, most likely to lack any insurance coverage, public or private, are faced with an enormous dilemma.

Some of us may argue that infant mortality is a problem, but that we have not yet determined the best way to combat it. But the evidence suggests and the medical community agrees, that the upward trend in infant mortality can be curbed with increased access to prenatal care for pregnant women. This reality is unavoidable. However, receiving this care means having the ability to pay for services. Lack of maternity care, frequently a result of poverty, is the greatest contributor to infant death in this country.

The purpose of the Infant Mortality Reduction Amendments of 1986, is to allow States to exercise an option to provide prenatal care, delivery, and post-partum care to women who survive at or below 100 percent of the Federal poverty level. The bill also provides well-child care for the infant involved up to 1 year of age, without regard to State income eligibility thresholds. This bill also allows States to target Medicaid dollars on care for high-risk pregnant women and infants without regard to family structure and without regard to cash assistance the family may already be receiving under the AFDC Program. This is the logical next step in reforming Medicaid eligibility policy so that Federal funds are invested where they will save the most lives and the most money.

Another admirable quality of this bill is that it is cost-effective, and in the long run will save the Government millions of dollars. The cost of providing the services authorized under this legislation, approximately \$125 million for the first year, is far less than the cost of maintaining babies who are born sick and underweight. Poor nutrition and little, late or no prenatal care is typical of the mothers of these children and contributes significantly to the problem. And I might add that this lack of proper nutrition and prenatal care is a direct result of poverty.

Sick and underweight newborns are extremely costly because they require extended hospital stays and continued medical services outside of the hospital, in order to maintain the fragile life. Presently, hospitals have to absorb the costs of care for uninsured mothers and babies. If the baby is sick the cost can be astronomical. The Allan Guttmacher

Institute has determined that newborns who are sick and underweight can require massive and expensive treatment, and they account for 27 percent of all uncompensated costs to hospitals. In fact, almost half of all unpaid hospital bills of \$25,000 and more, are the result of caring for sick newborns. This is a growing problem, especially among public and teaching hospitals which invariably shoulder much of the burden.

This is a problem of national significance. The problem is widespread in this country and affects every State, but impacts most heavily in the poorer Southern and Southwestern States. It is our moral obligation to stop the backward trend that less enlightened policy has created in the American health-care system. The administration has been extremely instrumental in ignoring these frightening trends, diverting attention instead to budget deficits and rising health care costs. By providing access to early prenatal care, we can not only save money, but we can also reduce the incidence of morbidity and mortality among America's children.

For many years I have worked to reduce the suffering of people who live in poverty. The Southern Governors' Association Task Force on Infant Mortality, chaired by Governor Riley of South Carolina, and the National Governors' Association as well as the Children's Defense Fund have worked diligently with the subcommittee staff to come up with a remedy for some of the short-comings in the Nation's welfare system. And I firmly believe the Medicaid Infant Mortality Amendments of 1986 is a good first step in the right direction.

NEW HORIZONS FOR AMERICA'S YOUTH

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, each year, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy essay-writing contests. This year more than 250,000 secondary school students competed for six national scholarship prizes. While each participant can be commended for his effort, I would like to bring your attention to one particular script.

The winning script for the State of Minnesota was written by Mr. Robert Carlson of Duluth. Robert is in the 11th grade at Duluth Cathedral High School and hopes to pursue a career in either writing or photography. As the youngest of eight children, it is obvious from Robert's essay that his parents, Charles and Gene Carlson, instilled tremendous virtues of patriotism in their children. I am proud of Robert's accomplishments as I am certain his entire family is.

I want to share "New Horizons for America's Youth" with my colleagues. I urge each Member of Congress to read it, and I hope you will remember the young author's message that the American democracy must be protected and built upon for future generations to enjoy.

The article follows:

NEW HORIZONS FOR AMERICA'S YOUTH

On the fourth day of July, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, the founding fathers of America shocked and amazed the world with their historic document, the Declaration of Independence. Never before had any group of people so emphatically expressed their need to break away from a government that failed to support the fundamental rights and freedoms of its citizens. Every one of the men who signed the Declaration knew that by doing so he was putting his life in great jeopardy. King George of England had already ruthlessly put down protests of the stamp and tea taxes, and it seemed certain that he would respond to the Declaration of Independence in the same manner. The valor of the original signers in the face of such danger can best be seen in the courage of just one man, Johnathan Hancock. Knowing that his cause was right, Hancock did not care if the whole world was against him in his efforts to gain liberty. In expression of his dedication to his belief in freedom, he boldly penned what has become the most well known signature in the world today. It is fitting that we hold Hancock in as much esteem as we do; he stands as a reminder of our country's original patriotic courage, and of our bold defiance of injustice and oppression. The sculptors of our nation were not afraid to take risks, no matter how enormous, for they were truly guided by the maxim, "One man, in harmony with God, is a majority." With that in mind, how can anyone compromise his values and not stand up for what he knows is right? Those first patriots who gave their lives to win the freedom of this land would never have done so and we, as the youth of America and trustees of our country's future, must never do so either.

Nothing can weaken a nation more effectively than the apathy of its citizens. At one time, the mighty Roman Empire commanded the tribute and respect of all the civilizations that were then known. Rome encompassed all the best ideas and discoveries of the world and molded them together into one great nation—a nation that many people thought would last forever. But it didn't. The Roman people became overconfident, overindulgent, apathetic. And as the people of Rome weakened, so did the structure and might of the Roman Empire itself. The army that had once been the most powerful force on earth began to lose battles . . . the Italian peninsula was invaded . . . the Empire crumbled. The ruins of the Colosseum stand as a silent witness to the fate of a great nation whose people failed to care enough about it to preserve its ideals.

Many years into the future, will people look back upon America as we now look back upon the Roman Empire, and say what a shame it is that such a great civilization ever had to fall from glory? Nowhere else in the world do the citizens of a land have as many opportunities to participate in the democratic process as we do here in America—and nowhere else in the world would it be more tragic for such freedoms to be left unused. Past generations have faithfully preserved the ideals of democracy in our country, but soon it will be time for the torch to be passed down, and the youth of America will be given their chance to prove themselves equal to the spirit of the founding fathers. We are at the threshold of a great decision; in the distance can be seen the horizon of our future. With it come new challenges, new problems, and new goals that even the founding fathers could never have foreseen. Just beyond the horizon,

there is a sun, the most brilliant sun that ever shined. Whether that sun is rising or setting upon America depends entirely upon our efforts. If we truly want it, and if we truly work for it, America can outshine even the hopes and dreams of our nation's founders.

THE CALIFORNIA COAST MUST BE PRESERVED FROM OFFSHORE DRILLING

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, once again we are facing a concerted effort by the oil industry and its allies at the Department of the Interior to open up the magnificent California coast to offshore drilling. The new draft leasing program put forth by the Interior Department opens up vast stretches of our fragile coast—despite the fact that an overwhelming majority of the people in our coastal communities strongly object to this policy.

Today, at a hearing of the Interior Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, I requested that the moratorium on offshore leasing along the California coast be imposed again. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the testimony I presented to the committee in the RECORD. This is an important issue and my colleagues will hear more about it in the upcoming weeks:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE TOM LANTOS

Mr. Chairman, I regret that I must appear before you today to urge action again on the controversial issue of drilling off the California coast. Your subcommittee—and you personally, Mr. Chairman—have been most supportive in the past of the legitimate concerns of Californians to protect the unparalleled natural beauty of our magnificent coast from uncontrolled exploitation through oil and gas drilling.

Mr. Chairman, today I most emphatically and urgently request that you again impose a moratorium on oil and gas leasing by the Department of Interior along the California coast. In submitting this request, I know that you are already familiar with my reasons for opposing uncontrolled OCS leasing. Today, however, I would like to acquaint you with the recurrent problems experienced by the California congressional delegation as we have attempted to reach a negotiated solution with the Administration.

When Secretary Watt set about carving up the coastline with a recklessness that could not be curbed, talks were rejected and we resorted to moratoria to protect the coast. That recklessness, it now transpires, cost the government several billion dollars. As you are aware, a recent report from the General Accounting Office states that in Secretary Watt's headlong rush to auction off coastal waters, he sold the leases at bargain prices.

Last year, members of the California congressional delegation and Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel entered into what we considered to be good-faith negotiations to meet both the needs of the oil industry and environmental concerns. After extensive discussions, we reached a historic agreement that satisfied the concerns to protect certain areas of the coast, but at the same time permitted limited drilling in less sensitive

areas. At a public press conference last July, Secretary Hodel stated "I am pleased that our intensive good faith efforts to negotiate with the States on this difficult issue have created the environment in which the Congress has now acted fairly and equitably."

I regret to say, however, that Secretary Watt went back on his word. While we held fast to our side of the bargain, the Secretary has claimed that our agreement is no longer valid.

Although I and many of my colleagues questioned how we could continue to negotiate with an Administration that had so clearly compromised its integrity, we continued—and indeed are still attempting—to reach an agreement following the new leasing proposals released earlier this year. The Department of the Interior, however, has consistently failed to negotiate in good faith. No agreement has been reached and none appears likely.

Time is running out. While making no serious effort to negotiate with the Congress, the Interior Department has issued a new draft leasing program which opens to leasing many sensitive areas of the California coast.

Mr. Chairman, the situation has assumed unprecedented gravity. We are engaged in negotiations with a Secretary who will not negotiate; the Administration is determined to push through its leasing plans in the face of clear opposition from virtually every coastal community in California. We are not engaged in an equal fight—the odds are stacked against us by an Administration that is clearly ignoring the wishes of the people most directly involved. The only way to insure serious negotiations with the Department is to reimpose a one-year moratorium. I respectfully request your support.

MARKET ACCESS PROBLEMS WITH REPUBLIC OF KOREA

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, business and Government leaders have recently been engaged in discussions designed to ease some of the market access problems we have with the Republic of Korea. I am pleased that the Koreans are willing to discuss our concerns before they become major ones, and have cooperated with our Government in solving the 301 unfair trade practice cases.

There has been a lot of talk about the likelihood of Korea becoming the next Japan as far as a potential closed market for U.S. exports and an aggressive export policy are concerned. While it is true that Korea, as a developing country, has restricted its home market to imports to encourage local industries, there does seem to be an awareness that it must start playing by the same rules as industrialized nations as a major exporter.

It is my hope that Korea will be less interested in achieving industrial self-sufficiency, and home market protection than some of its neighbors. Progress has been made recently and I believe that prospects are better for U.S. exporters. I do not expect that Korea will become "the next Japan," because it is not in its interest to do so. Certainly, the United

States, its largest market, will not tolerate such conduct.

The history of the long, close relationship between the United States and Korea gives me hope that the bilateral discussions will continue to show progress in easing some of the market access problems we now have with Korea.

AN EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent editorial that appeared in the Omaha World Herald on the American attack on Libyan military installations.

The article brilliantly points out that in an age of cultural tolerance, we cannot allow a desert dictator to attack our culture and civilization with violent impunity. Defending ourselves was as the World Herald said, "a moral imperative." I ask permission to have the text of the editorial reprinted in full.

Also, Mr. Speaker, the European Community is engaged in an elaborate con game. Menacing threats of EC retaliation, should the United States restrict several products of importance to the Community, have become standard fare. Yes, it is true that we are considering trade sanctions on several of their products. But this is not some unilateral action on our part.

It is in retaliation for their longstanding practice of agricultural subsidies and for their recent, blatant attempt to use Spanish/Portuguese accession to the Common Market to restrict our sales even further. It is not they, but we, who are the aggrieved party. A recent World Herald editorial, which I commend to my colleagues, put the issue in correct perspective when it urged that we give the European Community a taste of its own medicine.

Again, I request permission to have the text of this editorial reprinted in the RECORD:

THE ACTION AGAINST LIBYA IN STEP WITH U.S. HERITAGE

In circles where appeasement is considered chic, the U.S. bombing attacks against military targets near Tripoli and Benghazi are receiving the predictable condemnation. The truth is, however, that the United States has few practical alternatives except to respond to Libyan-sponsored terrorist attacks with limited force.

Negotiations, the 1980s cure-all, would be inappropriate. The behavior of Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy reflects a fanatic's hatred for the United States—and Western civilization in general—that leaves no room for considering him to be a potentially reliable partner in diplomacy. Khadafy has expansionist goals in northern Africa and a commitment to the destruction of Israel, neither of which is a negotiable item. Finally, the United States has a policy of refusing to negotiate with terrorists.

Support for economic and political isolation of Khadafy has been lacking among the nation's European allies. The European Common Market this week seemed to be striving to distance itself from the fray when it adopted a resolution urging "re-

straint on both sides"—as if it were intellectually possible to take a neutral position between terrorism and anti-terrorism. France even refused to let American warplanes enter French airspace during their Britain-to-Libya flight.

The potential costs of turning the other cheek are unacceptably high. To let terrorism go unchallenged is to condone it. Western Europe might prefer not to confront the problem on Libya sponsored violence, but no evidence suggests that ignoring Khadafy's activities would lead to less terrorism.

Bombing Libya, to be sure, carries a risk for the United States. Nobody wants a general war. European nations that are friendly to the United States have property and people in Libya. The Soviet Union maintains technicians and equipment there. Moderate Arab nations, while wary of Khadafy, often tend to view the confrontation from a Third World perspective. Finally, Khadafy's potential reactions are difficult to predict.

The United States has reduced the risks, however, with its careful selection of targets, its efforts to keep other nations informed and the documentation it has provided for its actions. Evidence linking Libya with the bombing of a West Berlin nightclub in which an American serviceman died strengthened the case for action. So did evidence indicating that Libya had planned to massacre people waiting outside the American consulate in Paris to obtain visas.

The United States can do no less for people such as 11-year-old Natasha Simpson, who was one of the victims gunned down in the Rome airport last December, or 8-month-old Demetra Klug, who fell to her death with her mother and grandmother after a terrorist's bomb blasted a hole in the side of their plane.

Taking a stand against international terrorism is a moral imperative for any nation that is dedicated to freedom and human dignity. The refusal to be intimidated by tyrants and international thugs is an inseparable part of the American character dating from the earliest days of the republic. To continue to sit by while Khadafy runs unchallenged would be contradictory to the kind of nation America has been—and the kind it ought to be.

A TRADE THREAT FROM EUROPE

Ella Krucoff, a representative of the European Economic Community, made it sound as if she believes that the EEC, or Common Market, is about to become an innocent victim of a trade war. If the United States imposes certain trade sanctions, she said, "It is likely that the EEC will be ready to respond in kind."

But the Common Market has used subsidies, tariffs and other protectionist measures for years. Its protectionist policies, particularly in agriculture, are the reason that the United States is considering taking action in an attempt to restore free trade.

Each year, the Common Market fixes prices above market levels for European farm products. The high prices encourage European farmers to overproduce. The surplus grain is dumped on the international market at prices below the cost of production. The policies cost the Common Market about \$4.6 billion in 1985.

The European subsidies hurt American farmers. While Common Market food exports have increased in recent years, U.S. agricultural exports have declined from \$43.8 billion in 1981 to an estimated \$28 billion this year.

American efforts to complete without resorting to protectionist measures have been unsuccessful. The Reagan administration recently suggested that it might be ready to give the Common Market a taste of its own medicine. The United States said it will place quotas and tariffs on products such as European wine, canned hams, cookies and olives unless the Common Market reduces its agricultural subsidies.

The American commitment to free trade shouldn't be abandoned, even temporarily, without serious provocation. But U.S. trade officials have a point when they say that free trade is unlikely to occur with Common Market policies as they are. The decision to give the Common Market additional perspective on protectionism could, if Europe reacts the way Washington hopes it will, lead to a more reasonable trading relationship.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AMENDMENTS OF 1986

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Mr. WIRTH in cosponsoring the Hazardous Materials Transportation Safety Amendments of 1986. The importance of the legislation is clear to those who understand the challenges facing us in the transportation of hazardous materials today.

Our bill would:

Unify the motor vehicle transportation safety agencies within the Department of Transportation;

Commit additional resources and staffing to Federal truck safety enforcement;

Require the registration of hazardous material shippers;

Improve Federal standards for training drivers, dockworkers, police, and firemen;

Create a special State drivers license for drivers of chemical and other highly hazardous cargo; and

Require the designation of truck routes for the safest movement of dangerous loads.

Much care has been taken to craft this bill. Let me elaborate on a few of its provisions for a moment.

In 1974, Congress passed the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. This act was a beginning. Since then, regulations have multiplied to cover all aspects of moving dangerous cargoes. All aspects, that is, except the most important, the human elements. We have regulations on containerization, placarding, equipment, and shipping papers, but regulation covering driver qualifications is vague. Regulations addressing the baseline level of knowledge for dockworkers, loaders, packers, and others associated with the processes of interstate commerce, are so weak as to be unenforceable.

I have three recent studies to support my contention. First, the Congressional Research Service reported in an April 4, 1986, study that 65 percent of all hazardous materials transportation accidents were caused by human failure, not package failure, vehicle accidents, or equipment malfunction. CRS's

study evaluated DOT regulations and concluded that DOT trucking regulations for dockworkers, warehousemen, and shipping workers are inadequate and have an adverse impact on safe transportation.

A second study is a recent analysis performed for the Federal Highway Administration. The Mandex, Inc., consulting firm reported that 67 percent of all reported truck accidents in 1983 were preventable and 94.5 percent of those accidents were caused by driver failures. Again, this is the human element to which I referred.

The last study is an Office of Technology Assessment report which will be published shortly. It reports that 75 percent of all emergency first-responders such as police, firemen, and first-aid crews, do not have basic training for responding to hazardous materials transportation accidents. This astonishing figure represents the weak link in our Nation's protection of public safety.

The three studies to which I have just referred confirm what my subcommittee's investigative study had discovered earlier: We haven't put a significant amount of attention to the human side of the safety equation. The legislation I am cosponsoring today addresses this issue in three ways: higher licensing requirements for high-level hazard drivers, incentive funding for emergency responder training and improved regulations for worker safety training. These are commonsense provisions.

Mr. Speaker, by emphasizing improved training standards, I don't mean to downplay other provisions of our bill. Shipper registration, mandated in our bill, is long overdue. Improved routing of dangerous cargo, publication of DOT carrier safety ratings, and unification of truck safety enforcement within DOT, all these provisions are also badly needed and widely supported by industry and labor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge speedy consideration of this bill.

IN RECOGNITION OF DAVID
LAWRENCE, JR.

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. HERTEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this past Tuesday, Mr. David Lawrence, Jr., was honored with the Human Rights Award of the American Jewish Committee's Institute of Human Rights.

Mr. Lawrence is well known to people across the country through past accomplishments, and particularly to us in Detroit for his work at the Detroit Free Press. Recently, he has begun his own weekly column which helps put into perspective the events of the previous week. It enables him to communicate with the public and stay in touch with the problems of the community.

Mr. Lawrence began his career in journalism in 1963 with the St. Petersburg Times. He subsequently worked with the Washington Post, the Palm Beach Post, the Philadelphia Daily News, and was editor of the Charlotte Observer. In 1978 he joined the Detroit Free

Press as executive editor, and last year became publisher and chairman of this fine publication.

David Lawrence's illustrious career is complemented by an admirable record of public service.

He is a director of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and serves as chair of its Credibility Committee. He is also director of the Journalism Institute for Minorities at Wayne State University and is a member of the board of directors of Detroit Renaissance, the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce, the United Foundation, the Michigan Council for the Arts, the Economic Club of Detroit, and the Michigan Thanksgiving Parade Foundation.

In addition, he is on the advisory committee of the Institute for Journalism Education, and is a trustee of the Foundation for American Communications, the Detroit Institute for Children, Grosse Pointe Academy, Children's Hospital, and is on the board of trustees of the Founders Society/Detroit Institute of Arts.

This incredible list is only the tangible product of David Lawrence's dedication to his cause. The fact that Mr. Lawrence, a Roman Catholic, is receiving this award illustrates his successful attempts at bridging the cross-cultural roadblocks that are often factors in the fight against repression of the human spirit.

In these times of international and intercultural friction, David Lawrence has emerged as a concerned human being who truly cares about human rights. He inspires us all to follow his lead and I ask that my colleagues join me in commending David Lawrence and encourage him to continue his pursuit of these high ideals.

SOVIET JEWRY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my continuing outrage about the Soviet authorities gross mistreatment of the Jewish community within the U.S.S.R. The persecution of Soviet Jews is pervasive, systematic and insidious. Having been to the Soviet Union some five times, I am very familiar with the hardships endured by the Soviet Jewish community. Throughout my travels I was able to meet with both Jewish and Christian refuseniks in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. The very fact that I even met with these individuals earned me the dubious distinction of "Congressman Dracula"—a comment made by the official communist propaganda organ, Tass. My heart goes out to these courageous people.

Mr. Speaker, most of us agree that the Soviet state is physically strong but morally corrupt. Evidence of this is manifested by the fact that the Soviet Union is a nation which denies blatant anti-Semitism yet continues to implement a harsh policy of state-sponsored intimidation of Jews—a community whose only crime is desire to pursue conscientiously their religion. Given these circumstances, it is no wonder that the world fears the Soviet

Union—a nation whose legal system is respected no further than its reach.

Most of us are aware that once a Jewish family applies for an exit visa, one hardship after another predictably follows. Throughout the years the Jewish community in the Soviet Union has courageously confronted rampant anti-Semitism with little hope of ever living freely. The Soviet Jews are the only national group in the Soviet Union which systematically suffers from mass humiliation, the only one whose national language—Hebrew—is forbidden: whose history, religion, national identity are effectively silenced. Reminiscent of the Nazi persecution of the Jews under Hitler, the Jews in the Soviet Union must be identified as Jewish on their identification cards, and are regularly excluded jobs of significant responsibility.

As Moscow continues its campaign to deprive Jews of their past, and their links with Jews throughout the world, a flood of anti-Semitic and racist propaganda has inundated every corner of the Soviet Union. Seeds of hate and distrust have been cultivated by authorities via the press and media. Anti-Semitism continues to be thinly masked as anti-Zionism, and remains directed against Judaism. Never-the-less anti-Semitic articles, books, and pamphlets have invaded nearly all segments of Soviet society.

Their courage of Jewish refuseniks in the Soviet Union in the face of despair: their determination in the face of fear, their hope in the face of punishment must compel us to demonstrate our solidarity with them until every Jew who wants to leave the Soviet Union can emigrate freely. We cannot remain silent, nor do we have the right to remain silent. Organizations such as the National Council of Jewish Women is characteristic of international human rights and support groups who will not let this issue die. Through the efforts of many organizations like the National Council, over 275,000 Jews have been able to leave the U.S.S.R.

The fact that pressure has been successfully brought to bear on the Soviets tells us that Russia is not totally impervious to international opinion. For this reason we should be spurred to action now, more than ever. Soviet officials would no doubt prefer to that we forget the refuseniks, to become discouraged and to ignore the issue. This would plunge Soviet Jewry into immobilizing darkness and the Soviets would then be completely undeterred in their objectives of cultural genocide. These modern Jewish refuseniks are heroes who deserve more than a policy of benign neglect. If we do not remember them, fight for them, and rally for them, who will?

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that American interests are best served by ensuring the protection of human rights of people currently living under authoritarian and totalitarian governments. To achieve this goal a internationally coordinated, and strategic approach to human rights is absolutely critical to its effectiveness. Toward this end, I would like to recognize and commend the efforts of the National Council of Jewish Women—an organization committed to this approach.

**FORMER DEFENSE SECRETARY
HAROLD BROWN SAYS SALT
AGREEMENTS SHOULD BE PRE-
SERVED**

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on April 15, 1986, the Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security and Science conducted an important hearing on "The Implications of Abandoning SALT." The purpose of the hearing was to examine the current debate in the administration on whether to continue complying with the SALT agreements.

Of particular note were the comments made by Dr. Harold Brown, the former Secretary of Defense. Dr. Brown informed the members of the subcommittee that it would be in the best interests of the United States to continue abiding by the SALT agreements.

Among the several options being considered by the administration at this time is the drydocking rather than dismantling of two Poseidon submarines, an action that would put the United States over the SALT numerical limit for MIRV'd, ICBM's and SLBM's. Responding to the drydocking of the submarines, Secretary Brown said that such a move would be detrimental to United States interests since the Soviets are currently better positioned to exploit a "breakout" of the treaty. He said the Soviets have more "hot production" lines for strategic weapons than the United States, more heavy missiles ready to take thousands of additional warheads, and no Gramm-Rudman.

The Secretary said undercutting SALT will also:

Undercut the survivability of two of the three components of the U.S. strategic triad—land-based ICBM's and bombers.

Enable the Soviets to deploy 500 more launchers and approximately 4,000 more warheads.

Fail to constrain Soviet modernization efforts.

Make the Midgetman missile less survivable.

Have a chilling effect on the Geneva arms talks.

And place the onus of blame for the demise of SALT on the United States.

While describing Soviet noncompliance as "troubling" but of marginal military importance, Secretary Brown argues that the United States should not respond "proportionately" but instead "effectively" to Soviet noncompliance. The drydocking of two Poseidon submarines, Brown said, would by no means constitute an effective response. Secretary Brown said he favored moving more quickly on the Midgetman ICBM as part of an effective response rather than taking any action at this time that would breach the treaty limits.

Mr. Speaker, Secretary Brown has succinctly outlined in his testimony why it would be fundamentally contrary to our interests to undercut SALT at this time. I hope that all the President's arms control advisers will find the time to reflect on Secretary Brown's reasoned explanation before making a decision that

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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could possibly determine the path arms control will follow for the remainder of this century.

**DUPAGE COUNTY SUPPORTS
TERMINATION OF REVENUE
SHARING**

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from the DuPage County board chairman, Jack Knueffer, regarding the General Revenue Sharing Program.

Jack Knueffer's letter was most welcomed because it expressed the DuPage County government's support for allowing the Revenue Sharing Program to terminate. In fact, DuPage County has planned its budget for next year under the assumption that these funds will not be available.

At a time when most of us are being swamped with correspondence in support of the program's continuation, DuPage County has taken a position on the program with which I identify: if the Federal Government had the revenue to share, the program should be continued. Otherwise, it makes little sense to send borrowed Federal dollars to State and local governments operating with surpluses.

Jack Knueffer's letter follows:

DUPAGE COUNTY,
April 3, 1986.

HON. HARRIS FAWELL,
U.S. Representative,
Washington, DC.

DEAR HARRIS: This is the time of year when the National Association of Counties urges us to write you in support of revenue sharing. If you had revenue to share, we would be asking you to do it. Since there is only a deficit at the Federal level, we are not eager to share that.

Again this year DuPage County takes the position that the fiscal solvency of the Federal government is more important than any program or revenue source we can think of. We urge you not to continue our subsidies, but rather to continue your efforts to balance the budget.

Sincerely yours,

JACK T. KNUEFFER,
County Board Chairman.

**WINNERS OF 1986 WESTCHESTER
VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR
AWARD**

HON. JOSEPH J. DiOGUARDI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. DiOGUARDI. Mr. Speaker, one of the facets of American culture that makes this Nation the best and most caring on Earth is our endless spirit of volunteerism. Throughout our Nation's history, millions of people have given their time, energy, and individual talents to help better the lives of others.

Individuals, churches, businesses, schools, and other organizations have made special contributions to this spirit. Sponsoring activi-

ties and other initiatives to promote the welfare of the whole community is to be commended. All too often, many people are unwilling to participate in philanthropic endeavors unless there exists some form of material benefit. This is unfortunate because the sense of helping others and knowing that you have made a contribution to the betterment of society is the greatest award any individual can achieve.

The spirit of volunteerism is especially important today. At a time when we see the Federal Government moving away from many social responsibilities and placing these tasks upon the private sector and the American people, we must make every effort to promote individual initiative on the behalf of others.

Again this year, the Volunteer Services Bureau of Westchester, Inc., an organization which has an outstanding record of community service, honors those individuals and groups that have displayed extraordinary dedication and commitment to the volunteer spirit.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize those special winners of the 1986 Westchester Volunteer of the Year Awards. They are:

Volunteer of the Year, Mrs. Betsy June Bennett;

Group Award, Respite Care Co-op;
Student Award, Jennie Pidel;
R.S.V.P. Award, Mrs. Dorothy Garber;
Corporate Award, "St-Att-Us" Volunteers;
and

Agency Award, Children's Village.

I submit for inclusion in the RECORD, statements which detail the accomplishments of these groups and individuals.

1986 WESTCHESTER VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

Mrs. Betsy June Bennett was chosen as the 1986 Westchester Volunteer of the Year because of her dedicated service for many agencies in Yonkers and, in particular, her efforts toward the revitalization of abandoned properties for lower income families.

Although Betsy is a full-time employee at Ciba-Geigy, she is reliable, flexible, and multi-talented in her volunteer services. Betsy has been involved in numerous volunteer activities in the Yonkers community such as the Salvation Army South Yonkers Youth Council, Y.W.C.A., Yonkers Employment for Seniors, Bryn Mawr Park Presbyterian Church and its Caring Committee. Mrs. Bennett's commitment and indispensability grew during the S.W.A.P. project. She took part in all the tasks necessary to revitalize abandoned buildings in Yonkers. The S.W.A.P. project has been a marvelous success largely due to her hard work.

Betsy Bennett's volunteer service has made a difference to everyone in the Yonkers community. She approaches each task with dedication that makes her certainly deserving of the 1986

WESTCHESTER VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR AWARD

GROUP VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

The founders of the Respite Care Co-op are the award recipients in the Group category for 1986 Westchester Volunteer of the Year. They are: Donna Cofer, Cheryl Baskin, Sue Meyer, Anne Nichols, and Joanne LoPresti.

These women and their families joined together out of their common concern for the needs of preschool mentally retarded children.

The commonsense solution was to co-op their families.

The co-op currently provides child care services to mentally retarded children who might otherwise not receive proper care. The staff consists of a manager and four adult aides. Families can select from a variety of worry-free and cost-free babysitting services.

The founders of the Respite Care Co-op are to be commended for identifying a problem, finding a solution and seeing it through. Over the years, they have donated their own special talents and have been responsible for providing quality service not offered by other programs. Their involvement has made a real and positive difference in the lives of Yorktown families with mentally retarded children.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

The 1986 Student Volunteer of the Year is Ms. Jennie Pidel, a student at Saunders Trades and Technical High School. Her volunteer activities cover a broad spectrum of interests ranging from a rape crisis counselor to a Little Sister in the Yonkers Big Sister/Big Brother program. Her first volunteer experience was when she served at Montefiori and North Central Hospitals.

I commend Ms. Pidel for sacrificing her spare time to better the Yonkers community. She is a model for all American youths.

RSVP VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

The Retired Senior Volunteer Program's (RSVP) Volunteer of the Year is Mrs. Dorothy Garber. RSVP is part of a nationwide network designed for persons 60 years of age and older who wish to use their skills, life experiences, time and energy in serving community needs.

As a volunteer, one of Mrs. Garber's primary interests is the Home for the Aged and Blind in Yonkers, NY. She contributes over 3 days a week to helping individuals in this Yonkers institution. Her warmth and companionship are always welcomed by the residents of the Home for the Aged and Blind.

Mrs. Garber is invaluable as she assists residents with their mail correspondence. She takes residents on walks and helps them with their shopping. She, also, is an assistant in the craft classes held at the home. Mrs. Garber is truly a lady to be admired.

CORPORATE AWARD

The 1986 Corporate Award winner is the "St-Att-Us" Volunteers. "The St-Att-Us" is a volunteer program composed of AT&T employees. These volunteers tutor students from White Plains Middle School, with a particular emphasis on Math and English.

AT&T volunteers, through their tutoring efforts, encourage and motivate these youngsters. AT&T grants these volunteers one hour off a day to tutor these White Plains students. The joint effort of AT&T and its selected employees have proven very effective and has deservedly been awarded this year's Corporate Award.

AGENCY AWARD

The Children's Village is the first recipient of Westchester's Corporate Volunteer Council Award. This award is given to highlight non-profit agency programs that demonstrate the most creative use of corporate volunteers. The corporate volunteers serve as tutors, consultants, and friends. I congratulate the Chil-

dren's Village on being the first to receive the Agency Award.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to say that it gives me great pleasure to know that the spirit of volunteerism is still thriving in America today. The American people are truly this Nation's most valuable asset and I am proud to present the Westchester Volunteer Award winners to my colleagues.

VERMONT'S VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, more than 250,000 secondary students participated in the "Voice of Democracy" scriptwriting contest, an annual program conducted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The theme this year was "New Horizons for America's Youth."

Amy Lynn Shepard is the State winner from Vermont. She is a high school senior at Spaulding High School in Barre, VT. Upon graduation she hopes to attend an institution of higher education in Vermont and pursue a career in the theater.

Amy's winning statement speaks to the "agelessness" of youth, the attitude one has toward life which conveys a hope for the future. I am pleased to have this opportunity to share Amy's statement with all of you. A copy of the text follows:

I had walked that way to school every morning for three years, but this day was different. As I lifted my eyes from the wet pavement, my gaze fell first on the familiar, red building and then above it between two great mountains out from which the bright, orange morning sun was peeking through. In all its newborn glory, it opened the door of morning, and set a warm glow on my path and the large brick school I was approaching. I stopped and stood for a moment and watched. My mind and my heart and my attitude felt different that morning. Through the early mist I saw not only the sun rise, but opportunity rise, strength rise, truth rise, freedom rise; America rise. I witnessed the beginning of a new day, a day in which anything was possible. But I also realized that as an American youth, I had a responsibility to take part in this new day, to take hold of it and use it. I must make this new day my horizon.

Yes, I am an American youth. But youth is not a stage in one's life or a physical appearance. Youth does not exclude the aged nor only address the young. For youth is an idea—an attitude. Youth is the willingness in our hearts to better ourselves. Youth is exuberance and hard work. Youth is not satisfied with mediocrity, but strives for the best.

Our country was founded on youth. The dreams and aspirations of those first settlers are the cornerstone of this country. Such far strength in those from home, eager to form a community in which men could truly live free, could only have come from the vitality of youth. Those who expanded our country, bringing it west in search of gold, followed their youthful dreams. A young Martin Luther King, Jr., exhausted all of his youthful energies into

his cause abolishing racial discrimination and protecting the rights of black Americans everywhere.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, are those men filled with youth pride and courage, who fought and died for the name of their country in times of war.

American stands for Democracy, and through this democracy, every citizen has the right to take part in his country, to contribute what he has to give.

But, standing right along side America's beautiful freedoms, are America's serious problems. We do have our poor, our illiterate, and our homeless. America has its farmers who raise food for thousands of American families, but cannot make enough money to feed their own.

Like every other country, America has made its mistakes. But the one thing about the United States of America that is unlike any other country in the world is that we, the Youth of America, young or old, black or white, rich or poor have the opportunity, the ability, the freedom and the right to change. Our horizon is clearly in sight. We will resolve these problems, thereby making America the best it can possibly be. And with every new day, every new sunrise we must stop to look, as youthful Americans, to the point where our great land touches the vastness of the sky; our horizon.

IRS REVERSES POLICY ON INDIANS' SALMON-FISHING INCOME

HON. MIKE LOWRY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. LOWRY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting an article that appeared in the Washington Post last month entitled "IRS, Reversing Policy, Tries to Net Indians' Salmon-Fishing Income." This informative article discusses recent actions by the Internal Revenue Service that could abrogate the 1855 treaty between the United States and the Lummi Tribal Nation, which is located in Washington State. In a misguided reversal of policy, the IRS has determined that the Lummi Tribe must pay Federal taxes on income from salmon fishing. The action, which could affect all Indian resources, will be decided in court.

The IRS position is a clear violation of the 1855 treaty and a abdication of our Nation's special fiduciary responsibility to American Indian tribes. Moreover, because the Interior Department opposes the IRS position and the Treasury Department supports it, the Justice Department cannot represent either agency. The Lummi must therefore fight this battle in the courts alone.

In making treaties with the United States, American Indian tribes gave away incalculable wealth in land and natural resources. In exchange, they were guaranteed certain rights and were promised protection from non-Indian encroachment. These rights and protections are the cornerstones of the tribes' efforts to become economically independent, a goal supported by the current administration's 1983 Indian Policy Statement. Our Nation has broken faith on Indian treaties far too many times. Action by the IRS must not add to this shameful legacy.

This administration's economic policies have been marked by lavish tax cuts for large corporations and the well-to-do, lower funding for vital domestic programs, and massive increases in military spending. It is no wonder that the administration is looking for new sources of revenue. However, instead of trying to raise revenue by taxing Indian resources that are protected by law, the administration should develop economic policies that make sense.

I urge my colleagues to review the Washington Post article closely and work to oppose the IRS position.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 16, 1986]

IRS, REVERSING POLICY, TRIES TO NET INDIANS' SALMON-FISHING INCOME

(By Cass Peterson)

From a spit of a reservation in the extreme northwest tip of Washington state, members of the Lummi Indian tribe set out each summer to dip their salmon nets into the blue waters of Puget Sound.

They go to fish, perchance to catch and then to sell. It is a right reserved to the Lummi by the Treaty of Point Elliott 131 years ago and confirmed by the Supreme Court as recently as 1979.

The historic arrangement is occasionally tested by non-Indian commercial and sports fishermen who covet Lummi salmon and steelhead, but the tribe now faces a different and potentially more threatening adversary: the great white taxman.

In a reversal of policy, the Internal Revenue Service has decided that the Lummi must pay federal taxes on salmon income, which the Lummis contend would effectively abrogate their 1855 treaty and could lead to the loss of their tiny 12,500-acre reservation.

The IRS argues that Lummis must be treated like other American citizens, and that treaties were never intended to let Indians "take advantage" of the U.S. tax code. The Lummis respond that their members are not like any other American citizen and they have a 131-year-old document to prove it.

The spat has attracted the attention of tribes nationwide because while the potential tax take from salmon is small fry, financially speaking, tribal leaders are concerned that it could open the way for the IRS to lay claim to millions of dollars in tax revenue from Indian-owned oil, natural gas, minerals and timber.

"This has nothing to do with salmon," said Jewell James, head of the Lummi Treaty Rights Task Force. "It's a test case to get at the coal, oil and uranium. We're being set up for a domino effect."

"The IRS could use it, and they would," said Suzan Harjo, a lawyer and executive director of the National Congress of American Indians. "There has never been a tax on a reservation-derived resource."

The battle between the Internal Revenue Code and the Treaty of Point Elliott has sharply divided the Reagan administration.

Interior Secretary Donald Hodel, like former secretary James G. Watt before him, backs the Lummis. In letters last year to Attorney General Edwin Meese III and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III, Hodel warned that IRS pursuit of the Lummis is not only an "attack" on treaty law but an "abrupt departure" from President Reagan's 1983 policy statement confirming the government's trust responsibility toward Indians.

Meese, however, has sided with the IRS. Because the Justice Department cannot represent both agencies, the Lummis must defend themselves.

"I have great sympathy for the tribe's position," said Ross O. Swimmer, assistant Interior secretary for Indian affairs. "I think the tribe has a good argument."

It is also, to hear the Indians tell it, a very well-used argument.

"Every time there's an economic crunch in the government, Treasury tries to tax some Indian resources," said Joe DeLaCruz, chairman of the Quinault Indian Nation, another Washington state tribe that relies on salmon income. "They're looking around and saying, 'Geez, where can we get some more revenue?'"

Indians, like other Americans, pay federal and state taxes on income earned off the reservation. On-reservation income is taxed if it derives from sources not connected to the land—such as sales of tobacco, gas, groceries or clothing.

But because reservations are sovereign nations—Indians hold dual citizenship, in their nations and in the United States—income derived from their natural resources has long been held exempt from state and federal taxes.

"You must remember that these were nation-to-nation treaties," said Raymond Field, director of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association.

The exemption makes Indian resources particularly attractive to developers, who can, through joint ventures on reservation land, skirt the oil-windfall tax, coal-severance tax and other brambles of the tax code.

Until a few years ago, the Lummis' salmon, while not technically attached to the land, enjoyed the same exemption. "In the past, some Indians have received forms and filled them out and paid the tax, and, lo and behold, the IRS refunded the tax," tribal official Samuel Cagey said.

In 1982, however, the IRS dunned Roy D. Earl, a Puyallup Indian from Washington state, for nonpayment of taxes on fishing income. IRS lawyers argued that Indians must pay the same taxes as other American citizens "unless an exemption from taxation can be found in the language of a treaty."

Earl argued in vain that Northwest fishing treaties, which predated the federal income tax by more than half a century, could not be expected to contain such language. The Tax Court decided for the IRS.

Since then, the IRS has filed more than 60 identical cases against members of the Lummi tribe, the largest fishing tribe with about \$11 million in salmon and steelhead sales each year.

The Interior Department and Indian lawyers argue that the IRS is relying on what they politely term a lousy precedent. Earl was not enrolled in the Puyallup tribe, was not fishing in reserved Indian areas and was not represented by a lawyer who might have pointed out those discrepancies and led the court through the intricacies of treaty law.

The decision also runs contrary to most federal court decisions, which have held that Indian treaties must be interpreted as the Indians understood them when they were signed. Under that rationale, the courts have tossed out most attempts to assess Indians for state taxes, licensing fees and whatnot.

"It is no more likely that the Indians understood that the federal government would tax their fishing right than that they understood that future states would be able to

impose a charge upon it," former Interior solicitor William Coldiron wrote in an opinion to Watt two years ago.

The IRS, however, has quite another view.

Treaties or no treaties, the agency told Interior, "as Indians individually attain an economic level comparable to that of other Americans, then it is to be expected that they will be taxed accordingly."

To allow otherwise, the IRS said, would leave the tax code at the mercy of Indians with "business expertise advanced well beyond the more primitive, land-oriented cultural stages."

Indians read that as a broad attack on all treaties and tribal resources, despite assurances to the contrary from Interior officials. "This would never result in Indians losing the fish," Swimmer said. "It's a very pure legal argument."

But on the Lummi reservation, the pure legal argument has a decidedly monetary edge. Unemployment on the reservation runs 85 percent most of the year, dropping to 40 percent during the four-month salmon season.

According to tribal secretary Cagey, one-third of the tribe's 3,000 members are registered to fish. Those who have boats, usually small skiffs, average \$6,000 a year in sales. Those who crew on larger boats average \$5,600.

Spread over more than 1,000 Lummi members, the \$11 million in fishing income for the tribe would bring the treasury about \$70,000 a year in tax payments, according to Interior estimates. Together with all the other fishing tribes, the IRS is looking at a potential tax take of \$120,000.

"When Justice came in on this, they said, 'We side with the IRS on tribal resources,'" Cagey said. "They didn't say fishing resources. They can only get \$70,000 from salmon, but they can get billions out of the natural resources of other tribes."

The IRS has suggested that the Lummis ask Congress for a specific exemption from the law, a move that Harjo and other Indian lawyers contend amounts to an admission that an exemption is needed and could prejudice cases involving other tribes and other resources.

"It doesn't make sense to go to Congress and clarify this because it's clear," she said.

But the Lummis acknowledge concern about what might happen if the tribe members lose. The IRS is seeking back taxes to 1978, and few of the members have cash to satisfy the debt. The taxman may have no recourse but to confiscate the Lummis' fishing boats, which the government helped buy in an effort to strengthen the reservation economy, and their homes on the reservation.

"That's probably the way it will happen," Cagey said glumly.

TERRORISM

HON. LYNN MARTIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on April 6, I was privileged to address that annual Legislative Policy Conference of the American Israel Political Affairs Committee. At the same session the Ambassador from Israel, Meir Rosenne, addressed the conference on the topic of terrorism. I think his remarks are especially

timely and wish to include in the RECORD the text of his speech.

ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR MEIR ROSENNE AT
AIPAC CONFERENCE

TERRORISM: WHO IS RESPONSIBLE, WHAT CAN
BE DONE

I will speak today on the problem of terrorism—who is responsible for it, and what can be done to combat it.

Whenever I address the problem of terrorism, my mind is assailed by searing images which I cannot escape:

The slaughter of the Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics.

The execution of Leon Klinghoffer, shot and pushed into the sea.

The killing of the 11-year-old daughter of the American journalist at Rome airport.

The standing ovation given to Yasser Arafat by the United Nations in 1974, when Secretary General Waldheim greeted him, and he sat with his gun in the chair reserved for Presidents.

The standing ovation at the 1980 World Conference on Women in Copenhagen, afforded to the PLO terrorist Leila Haled, who hijacked a plane.

The terrorist holding his hand over the mouth of the pilot of TWA Flight 874 at Beirut airport last year.

The decapitated body of a five-year-old girl in Nahariya, in 1981.

The body of the American (woman) photographer on the beach at Herzlia, when Arafat's men killed a bus-load of 80 Israelis on the road to Haifa.

The freeing of the Entebbe hostages by the Israeli commandos in 1976.

These are the images. Those were the victims. Anyone sitting in this room could have been one of those victims. We have short memories, but the survivors—the sons and daughters, husbands and wives and parents—will live with the trauma for the rest of their lives.

We have become so used to terrorism that we tend to forget that anyone under 20 doesn't even know that there were times when you could board a plane without X-ray screening. Life will soon become unbearable unless we decide immediately to take the steps necessary to put an end to this disease.

Two things are required—political wisdom and moral will.

First comes a proper understanding of terrorism. Then it is a question of the will to act. So we must ask two questions: Who is responsible for the persistence of terrorism, and what can be done to combat it?

(1) The responsibility lies with those democratic states that thought that Israel would be the only victim. Now they see their own innocent citizens victimized.

(2) The responsibility lies with those who make a distinction between terrorists, saying that Abu Nidal is a "bad" terrorist but Arafat is a "good" terrorist.

My friends, there is no such thing as a good terrorist, and anyone who makes such a distinction in effect condones and encourages terrorism. Indeed, such distinctions inevitably paralyze action whenever terrorism rears its ugly head.

(3) The responsibility lies with the West European states of the European Economic Community that, because of oil, adopted a resolution in November 1973, following the invasion of Israel by Syria and Egypt, condemning the victim rather than the aggressors.

(4) The responsibility lies with those who for years refused the extradition of terrorists, but instead let them go free.

I shall never forget that, when I served as Legal Advisor to Israel's Foreign Ministry, Israel requested, jointly with West Germany and in conformity with our extradition treaty, the extradition of Abu Daoud, the terrorist conspirator who organized the Munich killings; he was set free because there was fear of retaliation by the PLO and Arafat.

(5) The responsibility lies with all those Western states that have accorded virtual diplomatic status to the PLO and have permitted PLO offices to function, with respectability and legitimacy, as bases from which to launch their terrorist murder.

(6) The responsibility lies with all those states, in all corners of the world, whose ambassadors accorded a standing ovation to Arafat after he addressed the UN General Assembly.

Let's face it: The hands that applauded there were condoning the atrocities committed by the terrorists before and after that dark day in 1974.

(7) The responsibility lies with those states that regard the terrorist gangs as comradely anti-Western and anti-democratic forces, and permit them to be trained on their territories, and provide them with weapons and ammunition, funds, diplomatic, political, economic, and intelligence and moral support.

It has long since been amply demonstrated—especially in the vast amount of PLO documents captured in the 1982 Lebanon war—that the Soviet Union is at the heart of this enterprise, in league with its East German and other allies. These states are accomplices in the commission of terrorist atrocities.

(8) The responsibility lies with the United Nations which only this year, for the first time in its history, adopted a resolution, in the Security Council, condemning terrorism. But this ignoble, decades-long delay should come as no surprise: This was the same UN that refused to condemn anti-semitism in 1964, and that equated Zionism with Nazism in 1975.

(9) The responsibility lies with states like Syria, Libya, Iraq, Iran, that organize, direct and support proxy terrorist forces, and provide every kind of practical assistance to the terrorists. These are lawless states engaged in lawless actions—they are guilty of state terrorism.

(10) The responsibility lies with those who seek the "root causes" of terrorism, and who seek to "explain" or "understand" the terrorists and their motivations and aspirations. Such explanations function in effect to justify terrorist acts.

This fashionable "understanding" is a form of moral confusion. All over the world there are all sorts of groups with all sorts of grievances. If "understanding" were to be extended to their "root causes," they would have carte blanche to murder, in order to gain "redress". Should they be permitted to run amok with their Kalashnikovs?

Mass murder is mass murder, and no grievance can justify it, nor will "understanding" avert or eliminate terrorism.

(11) The responsibility lies with the countries that condemned Israel for having taken action, at great risk to itself, against PLO headquarters outside Tunis. The UN Security Council resolution condemning the raid was an encouragement to even more terrorism. Instead of punishing the aggressor, the victim was indicted. And now the PLO fighters boast publicly of being back in Beirut, in force.

(12) The responsibility lies with the oil-producing states that exploited their extortionate "oil weapon" to try to impose solutions that would have brought about the end of the State of Israel. And it was a sad moment in European history to see how democratic states were ready to accept the diktat of hoodlums in place of the principles of enlightened diplomacy.

Even though this problem no longer exists, it is worth remembering, for the future...

* * * * *

What can be done?

First, we have to realize that terrorism did not begin with the problem of the Palestinian Arabs, and it will not end if and when that problem is resolved.

Terrorism is rooted in the culture of violence in some countries. Internecine Arab terrorism, for example, is a natural part of Mideast politics, and this atmosphere is hospitable to the extension of terrorism beyond the Arab world itself—against Israel, against France, against Britain, etc. It is in the context of that traditional culture of violence that the terrorism perpetrated against Israel by the Arab world is to be understood.

Second, we have to realize that there is no appeasing terrorists, who threaten not only Israel but Western democratic society. Those nations, especially in Western Europe, that have appeased the PLO should have learned from their own bitter historical experience that appeasement only inspires contempt, scorn, and further aggression.

Acting on these basic principles, democratic states have an array of weapons to use against terrorism.

(1) There are enough legal tools available—international conventions against terrorism, hijacking, extradition. Unfortunately, these legal instruments are rarely if ever enforced. All civilized nations must adhere to and implement them.

(2) All offices of terrorist organizations, such as those of the PLO, should be closed and their operations banned.

(3) It should be made clear by the political decisions of democratic governments that there can be no bonus for terrorism. No one should try to pacify a terrorist organization such as the PLO by granting it the privilege of being a party to any political or diplomatic negotiation. Any attempt to compromise, in any shape, manner or form, with terrorist gangs will only encourage terrorism.

(4) There must be a total ban on landing rights in the democratic countries for the airplanes of states—like Libya, Syria, Iran, Iraq—that encourage terrorism.

(5) No commercial exchanges, no economic relations, should be established with countries that provide assistance to terrorist organizations, and sanctions should be taken against such states.

We do not think there is any justification for considering Saudi Arabia a peace-loving country so long as it provides—as it has been doing for years—\$250 million a year to the PLO—funds that are used for killing Americans, Israelis, and other innocents.

(6) There must be closer cooperation in the exchange of intelligence information among democratic governments. Fortunately, the framework for a system for such exchange already exists; it should be broadened and strengthened.

(7) The role of the mass media, especially television, in providing instant, intense and wide-ranging attention to acts of international terrorism must be very carefully evaluated. On the one hand, there are the fundamental freedoms of press and speech to be zealously protected. On the other hand, we must recognize that those very freedoms are abused and exploited by the terrorists—for what they seek, above all, is publicity.

The tension between freedom and the requirements of security is not new, nor is it restricted to the area of terrorism. Very possibly, this is a tension that will never be fully resolved, and will always remain a dilemma for democratic societies to grapple with, especially in emergency situations. But in doing so, we should always be keenly aware of the dangers to our freedoms posed by those who would curtail or destroy them.

(8) Finally, a profoundly important moral/intellectual dimension. All too often, people in democratic societies praise, or at least condone, so-called national liberation movements for using terrorist means to gain their ends.

A legitimate movement of freedom fighters for national liberation does not, like the PLO, use violence as a first resort—does not target innocent civilians—does not, like the PLO, aim to annihilate its adversary.

Acceptance of such behavior reflects not only a debasement of language, but a deep moral and intellectual confusion, which must be rigorously clarified and rejected if we are to be able to act decisively against terrorism.

It has become fashionable to include something on terrorism at every conference on the Middle East. But I did not come here this afternoon to add my bit to this fad.

I came to express my solidarity, and the solidarity of the State of Israel—and, if I may say so, of the Jewish people—with all the victims of terrorism and their families:

With all those who lost their dear ones at airports in Paris, Vienna, Rome, Munich.

With the members of the various diplomatic corps still held in captivity.

With the American Ambassador to the Sudan who was murdered by Arafat's men in 1972.

With Bar Simantov, my Counselor of the Embassy in Paris, who was shot down on Saturday, April 3, 1982, in front of his wife and his eight-year-old daughter.

With the innocent civilian patrons of department stores and cafes in Rome and Paris.

With my dear friend and close colleagues of 30 years—Shlomo Argov—a man of great humanity and a diplomat of unequalled talent and skill who in the 1960s and 1970s served Israel in this city of Washington with distinction, devotion and pride—and subsequently our Ambassador in England, who was gunned down in the streets of London four years ago—and who, now paralyzed, is doomed to spend the rest of his life in a wheel chair in Jerusalem.

We who meet here, at an AIPAC conference, have a solemn moral obligation to remember the fate of Shlomo Argov and all the other victims, to let that memory and those images spur us on to determined and vigorous efforts to battle terrorism to the end.

Thank you very much.

LET'S RENEW OUR COMMITMENT TO MARITIME EDUCATION

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, on which I serve, recently approved H.R. 4175, the MarAd Authorization for fiscal year 1987.

Contained in this legislation is badly needed funding for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in King's Point, NY. In addition, the bill includes assistance for the State maritime academies in California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and Texas.

Many of us were disappointed by the administration's request to eliminate funding for the State maritime academies, and ultimately to force the committee to take some funds for King's Point to offset this shortfall.

We hear frequently about the demise of the U.S. merchant marine. We are told that the administration believes that a strong merchant marine is vital for our Nation's defense. Yet we see administration policies which undermine building a future for this industry by eliminating funds to train young men and women in the maritime profession.

Many of us know graduates from King's Point or the State academies. They serve as senior executives for many maritime companies. They are the officers and mates on ships which sail from Baltimore, New York, Long Beach and New Orleans. They are the men and women whom we call upon first in a national crisis to serve on the ships which carry supplies to our troops in hostile parts of the world.

The schools which trained these individuals serve as the foundation for the U.S. merchant marine of tomorrow. The money we give to these institutions is not just a current expense, but a valuable investment in the future of our merchant fleet.

Even though our U.S.-flag fleet has sunk to historically low levels, I believe that shipping is a business which runs in cycles. The slump of the late 1970's and the 1980's will reverse itself, provided we promote the industry, and train the people necessary to help put it back on its feet.

In fact, a recently completed defense study indicated we will need the equivalent of 75 new handy-size tankers by 1990 if we are to have sufficient sealift capacity. This alone suggests that cutting maritime education is penny-wise today and pound-foolish for tomorrow.

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has strongly supported maritime education in the past and has taken steps to protect it in the era of Gramm-Rudman. I suggest that the House take seriously the principle that the next generation is our brightest hope for the future and continue to fight the loss of funds for maritime education during the debate on the fiscal year 1987 budget.

MATH EDUCATION IN UNITED STATES IS BOTH SUPERB AND MEDIOCRE

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, as you are aware, the week of April 14 through April 20, 1986, has been designated as "National Mathematics Awareness Week."

The purpose of the designation is to bring about an increased public awareness of the vital importance of mathematics education in America. As the author of the following article recently stated in his testimony before the National Science Board:

The mathematics community itself has recognized the need for coordinated action to address the basic facts of mathematics and mathematics education: that mathematics is fundamental to science, that it is changing rapidly, and that it is a seamless fabric from grade school to graduate school.

Lynn Arthur Steen, a professor of mathematics at St. Olaf College in Minnesota, also serves as the President of the Mathematical Association of America. In an article which recently appeared in the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, Mr. Steen uses the Minnesota example to point out the inconsistency of mathematics education today. He stresses that the policy that must be followed is one of commitment to excellence. I agree.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share Mr. Steen's fine commentary with my colleagues.

[From the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, Mar. 31, 1986]

MATH EDUCATION IN U.S. IS BOTH SUPERB AND MEDIOCRE

(By Lynn Arthur Steen)

NORTHFIELD, MN.—There are two sides to every story, but frequently only one makes headlines. "U.S. students near bottom in 18-nation math study" was on the front page of the Star and Tribune March 12. "U.S. students near top in International Mathematical Olympiad" was not on the front page—or on any page—of the Star and Tribune last summer.

Such are the vagaries of journalism—bad news captures headlines, good news doesn't. Nevertheless, the headline that was printed and the one that wasn't are both true. That's a paradox worth exploring: How can U.S. students be near both the bottom and the top of international comparisons of mathematical achievement?

Other paradoxes arise when one looks closely at mathematics education in Minnesota. On the one hand, we read regularly about our state's high standing in the SAT scores. On the other hand, Minnesota regularly performs near the bottom of the American High School Mathematics Examination that screens U.S. students for the International Mathematical Olympiad.

One lesson from this is that averages of test scores reflect quality about as reliably as do pronouncements by the proverbial used-car salesman. So many factors can influence average scores—such as which students take the exam or how well the exam matches the curriculum—that one should never jump to conclusions.

The truth is that U.S. mathematics education is both superb and mediocre. At every educational level, from primary school through graduate school, certain institutions provide mathematics education at a quality unmatched anywhere in the world. But the diversity of education in the United States is greater than in any other industrialized nation. We have the best of schools and the worst of schools.

Many attribute our educational problems to the stress caused by great cultural diversity. Compared with the rest of the United States, Minnesota is relatively homogenous. For this reason, Minneapolis was selected as a comparison city for a recent cross-cultural study of mathematics achievement with young children in China and Japan—to test the hypothesis that the educational strengths of other cultures are due to a more homogenous society with common goals and social climate. This study, reported last month in *Science*, indicates that Minneapolis children lag behind their peers in Japan and China as early as kindergarten.

Americans want to be internationally competitive, to prepare students for a technological world society. Some academic indicators suggest that we are competitive, others that we are not. Each year the United States regularly places in the top five on the International Mathematical Olympiad. Yet we rank near the bottom on the International Assessment at grades 8 and 12, and U.S. students applying for graduate school in mathematics score 100 points lower than do students from other nations on the Graduate Record Examination in mathematics.

During the past decade, as the need for mathematical methods has increased in various fields, undergraduate mathematics enrollments have doubled. Yet the number who are willing to dig deeply—to major in mathematics—is now less than half what it was 15 years ago. What's worse, nearly three-fourths of post-secondary credits in mathematics are now awarded for courses universally considered to be part of the secondary curriculum.

We should draw from the mixed headlines a very simple conclusion: that we do have the ability and talent to be internationally competitive, but we are not currently achieving that goal. We lack not talent but determination—a commitment to insist on strong mathematical preparation at every step in the educational process.

We live in a world of mathematical models in which robotic control and computer simulation are the keys to industrial productivity. Mathematics is the foundation discipline for this new world: It provides necessary tools for many other disciplines and at the same time helps develop patterns of analytical thinking.

Minnesota has several distinctive resources for mathematics and mathematics education that we should use as a basis for future strength:

The University of Minnesota is host to one of only three advanced mathematics research institutes in the United States. At this institute, researchers from around the world create the new mathematics needed for diverse applications, from economics to medicine, from computer engineering to atmospheric dynamics.

Minnesota has many strong private liberal-arts colleges that as a group have traditionally been unusually productive of science and mathematics graduates. Carleton College, for example, ranked near the top in a recent national survey of undergraduate

origins of Ph.D. scientists, while St. Olaf College will graduate nearly 100 mathematics majors this year—about 1 percent of the total national pool.

With support from the National Science Foundation, the University of Minnesota and St. Olaf College have just launched the Minnesota Mathematics Mobilization (M3 for short), a statewide network destined to provide a common forum for education, industry and government leaders to work together to improve mathematics education at all levels. M3 will be one of the first state-level nodes in a national network being established by a new Mathematics Sciences Education Board of the National Research Council.

Children now in school will be our grandchildren's teachers at the beginning of the 21st century. The mathematics they need to learn is not just the mathematics our grandparents learned. The computer revolution is, at its heart, a revolution in applied mathematics. A lot of important new mathematics is developed every year to fuel our nation's scientific and economic progress. Sound educational practice requires that we make this new mathematics visible both in the curriculum (where policy is made) and in the classroom (where students are taught).

The headlines currently reveal that the quality of U.S. mathematics education is uneven. That's true of Minnesota as well as of the nation. In Minnesota at least we have the resources to correct this: good schools, outstanding colleges and universities, strong public support for education, technologically oriented industries. What we need is commitment to the principle that in education we cannot afford any policy that falls short of excellence.

RESPECTED BROOKINGS ECONOMISTS SAY GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS GOALS ARE ATTAINABLE

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, as I pointed out last year during the debate on the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill, "for the first time, the consensus is there to accomplish a sound fiscal footing for this country, and we intend to take full advantage of it." With a bipartisan effort, we passed the bill.

Now, I was pleased to read in the Washington Post of Friday, April 11, 1986 an article by John Berry concerning the new review by the Brookings Institution, "Economic Choices of 1987."

Berry reports that the targets we set "appear to be both politically attainable and economically sound, given the current state of the economy."

We all know that legislation to balance the budget can always run afoul of the spending needs of one group or another. However, if we remain united in our commitment to achieve a common national goal—balancing the budget and keeping it balanced—we can work out the difficult situations without capricious cuts in civilian programs.

Under unanimous consent, I include John Berry's article:

GRAMM-RUDMAN GOALS SAID TO BE ATTAINABLE

BROOKINGS ECONOMISTS CALL TARGETS SOUND

(By John M. Berry)

The federal budget deficit targets set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law over the next three years "appear to be both politically attainable and economically sound, given the current state of the economy," according to a group of prominent Brookings Institution economists.

"The specified downward path of deficits is not likely to be so steep as to precipitate a recession," the economists wrote in a review of the federal budget, which is scheduled for release today. "Indeed, the fall in oil prices and further declines in the value of the dollar and interest rates can be expected to stimulate the economy and offset the restrictive effect of deficit reduction."

Authors of the review, "Economic Choices 1987," include Alice Rivlin, former head of the Congressional Budget Office, and Charles L. Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Carter administration. The others are Henry J. Aaron, Harvey Galper, Joseph A. Pechman and George L. Perry. Rivlin is director of economic studies at Brookings and the others are senior fellows there.

Even after the first round of mandatory spending cuts under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, the deficit for the current fiscal year is forecast to be \$200 billion or more, an amount equal to about 5 percent of the gross national product. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sets a target of \$144 billion for the fiscal 1987 deficit, with each succeeding year's target lowered by \$36 billion and the budget balanced in 1991.

While the authors endorsed the deficit targets through 1989, they urge that they not be achieved just by spending cuts concentrated in a limited number of nondefense programs, as recommended by President Reagan in his 1987 budget. They also rejected the process of automatic cuts in defense and some nondefense programs required by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings if the targets are missed by more than \$10 billion.

Instead, the authors proposed a set of smaller spending cuts supplemented by a tax increase that would raise about \$50 billion in fiscal 1989. Whether the deficit should be eliminated after the following two years would depend upon economic developments between now and 1989, they said.

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings process of automatic cuts is a sort of "doomsday machine" that everyone wants to avoid at all costs, they said. "Slashing defense spending as much as would be required under the package that preserves Gramm-Rudman-Hollings priorities would be risky to national security," they argued.

Similarly, they added, under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings "deep cuts in civilian programs would curtail important government services. Programs that hardly anyone regards as wasteful—scientific research, medical care for low-income people, job training, and maintenance of the nation's highways and bridges—would be cut."

The president has proposed "some sensible cuts and reforms in various programs," the authors said, but "his continued commitment to defense growth and opposition to a tax increase force him to subject social programs to cuts that are both excessive and politically unacceptable."

The economists listed several options for tax increases to raise \$50 billion in 1989, including higher excise taxes on gasoline, al-

cohol and tobacco and a new tax on domestic and imported crude oil, a 4 percent value added tax and higher income taxes.

They said they prefer an increase in corporate and personal income tax rates once this year's tax code overhaul is completed. Either a 2 percentage point increase in personal and corporate rates or a 9 percent surcharge would raise the required amount, they estimated.

The authors also urge consideration of changes in the current budget process, which they said has been severely strained by the impasse on how to deal with the deficit.

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings ought to be repealed and the rest of the budget process greatly simplified, they said, with budgets adopted for two years and the authorization and appropriation functions handled by only one committee.

WHITEVILLE-BEST BASEBALL TOWN IN U.S.A.

HON. CHARLES ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, the May issue of Sport magazine has a section called "Sports Towns U.S.A." that features, as the city where baseball is THE GAME, Whiteville, in North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I can attest to the accuracy of the selection of Whiteville, the county seat of Columbus County, as the city where baseball is baseball. I have the good fortune to represent the citizens of that good community, and I would like to include the article with my remarks, so that the Members of the House can read about real baseball people and a real baseball town. I know that some members represent cities with big league teams, but so often that kind of baseball is as artificial as the grass it is played on. Real baseball can be found at Legion Field in Whiteville, where the infield is dirt, and where Coach Linwood Hedgpeth—only Coach Hedgpeth—is authorized to rake the infield.

SONS OF THE BASEBALL SOIL

(By David Whitford)

Can't afford to miss a day in February, warm as it is. When we get a pretty one like this we jump on it." Linwood Hedgpeth is standing in front of the grandstand at Legion Field in Whiteville, North Carolina. Whiteville (population 5,565) is on the coastal plain, 50 miles as the alligator swims (through Green Swamp) from Cape Fear. It is sometimes cold in February; folks know what snow is. But there are lots of days like this one, when the clouds bust open, the old Carolina sun burns through and (sigh) it smells like baseball.

Hedgpeth is 46 years old, gray-haired but boyish. He is wearing a blue-satin North Carolina 2A State Championship jacket, one of four he owns for championships won here ('83, '85) and at nearby Hallsboro High ('75, '78). Hedgpeth has another blue-satin jacket for the state American Legion championship Whiteville won last summer.

Over 30 of his former players have gone on to Division I college baseball. Twelve have signed professionally, including the Nixon brothers, Otis (Cleveland Indians) and Donell (Seattle Mariners), and Tommy Greene, the 1985 first-round draft choice of

the Atlanta Braves. Patrick Lennon, a senior at Whiteville High, has already been tabbed by pro scouts as a certain first-round pick in the June draft.

They are only the most recent expressions of a proud baseball past. At one time there were more than 40 professional teams in North Carolina. In the golden age after the war, scores of local boys left Whiteville and surrounding parts of Columbus County to play pro ball, but few ever made it out of the low minors. With expansion, minor league baseball faded here and everywhere else. Today there are just 8 teams left in the state. Folks found other distractions; television, stock-car racing and (gasp) softball.

But in Whiteville something endures, a baseball myth. It has to do with long summers and mild winters, with smooth clay infields, with tobacco. It lingers in the living memory of boys who never made it, who came home, who went ahead with their lives, but who still come out to the ballpark to watch the kids. In Whiteville, scouts know they still play country hardball.

Rudy Williams is one of the boys who never made it. He was a 19-year-old right-hander with a 95-mph fastball and home-run power when the Pirates called him to a tryout in Pittsburgh. Thirty-five years later, Williams remembers: "I walked into Branch Rickey's office under the stands there in Forbes Field. He reminded me of old John L. Lewis—big bushy eyebrows. His desk was probably about 10 feet long, loaded with stuff. It was up on a little platform, sort of like in a courtroom."

"So he looked at me under those eyebrows and he says, 'Son,' he says, 'let me say this.' He says, 'You come with the Pirate organization and I think you can come as an outfielder just as easily as a pitcher. But we need pitchers in this organization.'

"I signed with 'em, signed a two-year, no-cut, major-league contract. Then I called Dad. He says, 'Hey.' He says, 'Folks here'd rather you be a water boy with the Yankees than a regular with anybody else. Boy, I want you to catch the next plane.'"

Williams played at Wake Forest and later did sign with the Yankees. He made it as high as Birmingham in Double A before he threw his arm out and came home. "I often think, if I had gone with the Pirates, maybe I'd have never been injured," Williams says. "Hindsight's not worth a damn. But I feel like at that point, had I gone ahead and gotten involved in major league baseball, I'd have been there for 20 years. I really do. I do."

By 4:00, the Whiteville junior varsity is on the field and Hedgpeth is sitting cross-legged in the dugout, holding a cigarette between thumb and forefinger, like a nail. Hedgpeth is married to baseball, that and trout lines. Closest he ever came to getting hitched was right after college. Missed the wedding, though; at the appointed hour he was standing in a third-base coaching box.

Nearby, packing their gear in bags that carry big-league insignia, are the Nixon brothers and Tommy Greene. Donell is coming back from a broken leg suffered last year in the final week of spring training. Otis is working at being more aggressive at the plate. "You can't be a Punch-and-Judy act all your life," Hedgpeth tells him.

This spring, all of Whiteville will be following senior Patrick Lennon, a 6-2, 195-pound speedster who pitches, plays short-stop and hits with power. Lennon, like the Nixons, is black. Before 1969, Whiteville had separate school systems. Today, unlike some other southern towns where all-white academies perpetuate segregation, children in Whiteville—which is about 35 percent black—attend public schools together. "If Patrick had come around 20 years ago," says Tom Lewis, principal of Whiteville High, "he might never have had a chance."

Already, Lennon is being hailed as "the best all-around athlete in Columbus County history." He has major-college or professional opportunities in all three sports, yet his mind is made up. "When I was a little kid, I used to sit and watch baseball games with my father," Lennon says. "There's nothing like it, watching them boys hit the ball out of the park. I would always say, 'That's what I want to do someday.'" No one doubts that, come June, Lennon will be chosen early in the baseball draft, and he will sign.

The greatest game ever played at Legion Field—"The best game I ever saw and I have seen a World Series or two," says Jiggs Powers, semiretired sports editor of the bi-weekly News Reporter—is still talked about in Whiteville as if it were yesterday. Principal Lewis was there, a boy then, chasing foul balls behind the grandstand. Rudy Williams was on the bench, a 15-year-old hot-shot who gave way to the veteran because this game "was the highest of magnitude."

In the home dugout were the Whiteville Leafs (Or were they still the Red Comets then?), a fast semi-pro team started by Rudy's dad, Clyde R. Williams. The visitors were a college team from Wake Forest, 20 victories and no losses and on their way to the national championship tournament. "We were fortunate," says Powers. "We had a fellow, local man named Charlie Ripple, pitched for Sacramento in the Pacific Coast League. He had been released and came home the night before the ballgame. Whiteville got their run in the first inning"—single to right, triple to left-center—"and Ripple handled it the rest of the way."

That was 1949. The Leafs hung on another twenty years. Mr. Clyde was manager and played in his last game when he was past 60, even got two hits. He died last June on his way to watch Whiteville in the state finals. Past 7:00 now, the moon is up, the lights are on and the varsity is still practicing. On this particular patch of burnt-orange Carolina clay, before there was a ballpark, there was a camp for German prisoners from World War II. Today all that remains are some unmarked graves out beyond the rightfield fence, near where the trees begin and the land falls off into swamp. "The graveyard's in the corner of that property," says Lewis. "I don't know where, uh, they bumped off some of those German prisoner-of-war guys and buried them or not."

The frogs are whistling in the swamp. A fog swirls in over the old graveyard, through the chain-link fence, and settles in the outfield, mingling with the breath of the ballplayers running their sprints.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE TOM HALL

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Tom Hall,

a native of Millington, TN, and the mayor of that city for 24 years. Tom Hall represented all of the best that we strive to be.

He was a small businessman whose interest in his community led him to serve one term as an alderman and then six terms as its mayor. In all of those years, he epitomized what community service ought to be. During his time as mayor, Millington grew from a city of 5,500 people to a city of 22,000. He led the city's effort to cope with that growth without plunging it into debt. In fact, he made sure that the city did not enter into obligations unless it could pay for them first.

Tom Hall earned many accolades and honors as a result of his many years of service. I consider it a privilege to be counted among his many friends. He was a man of great integrity and honesty on whom the people of Millington, placed many responsibilities. He is going to be greatly missed by his community but not nearly so much as by his family and his many friends who held him in such high regard.

In closing, let me just say that I have never known anyone with more knowledge or ability to handle the affairs of municipality, large or small. As one of the men who served as a city alderman during Mr. Hall's 24 years as mayor said, "He was a mayor of a small town, but he was not a small town mayor."

HMO'S

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, as an original member of the House Select Committee on Aging I have a strong interest in the rapid growth of health maintenance organizations in our Nation. HMO's are groups of health care facilities and personnel who provide a comprehensive range of health services to members who enroll voluntarily and pay a fixed prepaid fee.

Consider in the United States today there are now almost 400 HMO's operating in the United States. A 67-percent increase from 1980. The total number of persons enrolled in HMO's now totals 18.9 million—a 100-percent increase since 1980.

Of special interest to me is the fact that of the total number of HMO's in the Nation almost two-thirds are receiving Medicare funds largely aided by recent regulations permitting Medicare coverage for HMO services. A developing trend in the HMO field is new competition between the nonprofit and for profit sectors. The responsibility which we have in Congress is to make sure that the constant that is not varied in this competition is quality of care for the elderly participant.

On February 24 I conducted a hearing of my Subcommittee on Human Services in New York on HMO's. One of the most disturbing information I learned from this hearing were reports that certain HMO's were already engaged in a process of "creaming" those older people seeking to enroll. This involves approval applications of those with fewer problems and more resources. We must continue to

monitor all developments with HMO's to make sure that this boon does not become a boondoggle to the taxpayers of our Nation.

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, along with 42 of my colleagues, recognizing that employment discrimination against persons who have, or have had, cancer does exist and expressing the sense of Congress in opposition to this terrible injustice. This resolution, House Concurrent Resolution —, expresses the sense of Congress in opposition to this discrimination and urges that these Americans receive fair and equal treatment in our Nation's workplace.

Employment discrimination against cancer survivors is not an isolated or hypothetical problem. It is, in fact, an outrage which victimizes 1 out of every 5 persons with a cancer history—over 1 million Americans. It is a terrible injustice reaching epidemic proportions across our Nation's workplace. Many blame the "death-sentence" myth attached to cancer for employment discrimination. But the death sentence is indeed a myth. We have spent fortunes on cancer research, and it is paying off. In fact, by the year 1990, one out of every 1,000 people will be childhood survivors of this disease. As medical research continues to provide extraordinary breakthroughs in the treatment of cancer—the number of survivors—and job discrimination victims—will continue to dramatically increase. It is imperative that we recognize and address this violation of rights before we have millions of new victims of cancer-based employment discrimination.

Often, when a person hears the words "It's malignant," the fight to conquer cancer begins. But many who have waged that war admit they face an equally tough battle—the fight to receive fair treatment at work. For these people having won the battle against cancer is not enough. They must then fight job denial, wage reduction, exclusion from and reduction in benefits, promotion denial, and in some cases, outright dismissal. We, as a society, must stop this grievous violation of rights and ensure equal protection under the law.

I have long been involved in the fight to eliminate this terrible injustice. I first authored legislation during the 98th session of Congress to outlaw employment discrimination against cancer survivors. At this time, I have a bill, H.R. 1294, to eliminate employment discrimination against persons on the basis of cancer history by amending title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This bill enjoys the strong, bipartisan support of over 80 House Members. Yet it is obvious that we must continue the fight against this discrimination.

It is my hope that this resolution will increase public awareness and understanding of cancer. Through this public education process, the myths, prejudice, and misconceptions surrounding persons with a cancer history can

be shattered—the same myths that often foster cancer-based employment discrimination. Hopefully, this awareness will ultimately increase the employability of cancer survivors.

Equality is the principle upon which this great Nation was founded. We pride ourselves on affording equal opportunity for all Americans. Such opportunity must be extended to the millions of cancer survivors so that we permit, and encourage, these people to remain fully integrated and productive members of society and our workplace. Let us never forget what we are opposing—employment discrimination against cancer survivors, persons who have endured so much, triumphed over many obstacles, but who continue to be victimized and stigmatized.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I have inserted the full text of the resolution into the RECORD.

Whereas there are more than five million Americans in our nation with a cancer history and an estimated one million of these persons face the terrible injustice of employment discrimination;

Whereas 66 million Americans—one out of every four—will eventually develop cancer in their lifetime;

Whereas one out of every two persons now diagnosed as having cancer is cured, and as a result, the number of survivors will continue to dramatically increase;

Whereas employment discrimination against persons on the basis of cancer history ranges from job denial to wage reduction, exclusion from and reduction in benefits, promotion denial, and in some cases, outright dismissal; and

Whereas we must permit, and encourage, these people to remain fully integrated and productive members of society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), Expressing the sense of Congress in opposition to employment discrimination against persons who have, or have had, cancer based on such individual's cancer history and urges the Congress that these Americans receive fair and equal treatment in the workplace.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR ADOPTION

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, as a cochairman of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption, I would like to commend one organization in particular for its efforts on behalf of children, adoptive parents, and birth-parents.

Yesterday began the National Committee on Adoption's Sixth Annual Maternity Services and Pregnancy Counseling Conference. With a membership of more than 120 voluntary, private adoption agencies, NCFA is dedicated to improving adoption services in this country. The committee keeps its members informed about developments and changes in State and Federal programs and laws, as well as relevant court decisions.

One of NCFA's missions is to ensure that accurate information on adoption exists and is made available. Toward this end, the commit-

tee publishes newsletters and holds these annual conferences. Moreover, NCFA has published the "Adoption Factbook," filling a need in the public and private sectors for data and materials relating to adoption.

I wish the National Committee for Adoption success at its annual meeting and thank its members for their efforts on behalf of children and parents.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 4617, A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING CLAIMS FOR CREDITS OR REFUND OF FEDERAL INCOME TAXES WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN CHANGES INVOLVING INSOLVENT FARMERS

HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 was signed into law by the President on April 7, 1986, after considerable delay in the House and in the other body. Section 13208 of that act generally provides that the transfer of farmland by an insolvent farmer to a creditor in cancellation of indebtedness, or to a third party under threat of foreclosure, will not give rise to alternative minimum tax liability. The amendment is effective for transfers of farmland after December 31, 1981.

The normal 3-year statute of limitations for timely filed 1982 calendar year returns expired on April 15, 1986. Insolvent farmers seeking the protection of the new amendment with respect to calendar year 1982 were required, therefore, to file an amended 1982 return on or before April 15, 1986, just 8 days after the Budget Reconciliation Act was signed into law. This obviously was not enough time for those insolvent farmers seeking the protection of the amendment to react to the new law. The repeated delays in passing the Budget Reconciliation Act has, practically speaking, undermined the clear intent of the act to assist insolvent farmers beginning with calendar year 1982 transfers of farmland.

In order to more fully carry out the original intent of the Budget Reconciliation Act, I am introducing a bill that would extend the statute of limitations for a short period for purposes of taking advantage of the insolvent farmer provision in the Budget Reconciliation Act. The bill provides that if a taxpayer is prevented from claiming a refund or credit resulting from the insolvent farmer provision in the Budget Reconciliation Act at any time before October 16, 1986, then the refund or credit will nevertheless be allowed if claim therefor is filed within 6 months of the date of enactment of the bill.

I would urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting this small but important change to the Budget Reconciliation Act. Thank you.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION NEEDED TO COMBAT TERRORIST THREAT

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is truly regrettable that the French Government refused to allow United States aircraft to overfly that country.

Margaret Thatcher of Britain, however, stood firm. She is to be commended for taking a brave stand. She held out her hand when America needed her help.

In this age of terrorism, international cooperation is needed to combat the terrorist threat. The free world cannot afford to turn and run from terrorist dictators.

Although the French Government had recently indicated a growing resolve to confront terrorism, that Government refused a request for overflight rights for the U.S. bombers. When they were put on the spot, the French blinked.

Their ambiguous attitude caused our pilots to fly an extra 2,500 miles to skirt the coast of Europe on their way to Libya. They were exposed to possible detection by being in the air that long. They arrived on target fatigued and stressed.

No wonder the Libyan Ambassador in Paris congratulated the French Government for turning down America's request. Fortunately, America does have a friend over there.

When the going got tough, Prime Minister Thatcher stood firm. She defended our decision and said that those bombers were needed for the task at hand. Among our European allies, she kept the course.

In the fight against terrorism, there can be no weak hearts or partial commitments. Either we confront this problem together, or we will all pay the price of not acting against a growing threat. We must all shoulder the heavy burden of fighting terrorism.

BUSINESS LIABILITY INSURANCE CRISIS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, today there exists an acute crisis in the availability and affordability of liability insurance for businesses and municipalities throughout the country. In fact, most of the State conferences leading to the 1986 White House Conference on Small Business cited the liability insurance crisis as the most threatening to the continued well-

being of our economy. The crisis is so encompassing that it has been the focus of major media coverage in recent months.

The extent to which the lack of available and affordable liability insurance has damaged the economy underlies the need for immediate Government action, both at the State and Federal level. In the last 2 years alone, liability insurance premiums have increased by 50 to 900 percent. Between 1974 and 1984, the number of product liability suits filed in U.S. district courts increased from under 2 million to almost 11 million. The number of million dollar awards for compensatory and punitive damages in liability suits increased from under 50 in 1977 to over 400 in 1984.

As a result, thousands of companies are abandoning their lines of business, operating without insurance, or increasing the prices of their products to cover insurance premium costs. Municipalities fare no better. Many competent and effective city officials are second-guessing their decisions to seek municipal positions out of fear of being sued. In California alone, as many as half of the cities will function without liability insurance coverage should nothing be done to address the current crisis.

Unfortunately, the origin of the current liability insurance crisis is undetermined. Some critics blame the tort justice system, particularly the principle of joint and several liability and the increase, during the last 10 years, in the number of negligence lawsuits and the amount of the awards made in connection with those lawsuits. Others view the accounting and management decisions of insurance companies over the past decade, and the unstable cyclical nature of the industry, as being responsible for the crisis.

In response, Mr. Speaker, to this uncertainty, I am today introducing legislation to establish a commission on the liability insurance crisis. As you know, the collection of data to determine the cause of, and suggest a solution to, the liability insurance dilemma poses significant difficulties. The Commission I am proposing would examine the system of tort law in the United States, and the financial structure of the insurance industry. The commission would consist of representatives of industry, Government, and consumer groups, who would be appointed jointly by the President, the Speaker of the House, and the majority leader of the Senate.

The commission would provide Congress, the President, and State governments with a list of recommendations for resolving the crisis in the availability and affordability of liability insurance. Such a commission would not require any appropriated money from the taxpayers. It would draw upon the existing resources of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, the current liability insurance crisis warrants immediate action. I believe my proposal offers the best vehicle to determine what legitimate actions can be taken at all levels of government to address this crisis. I urge my colleagues to consider the merits of this legislation, and join me in moving forward to solve what is potentially one of the most critical dilemmas to face business and municipalities nationwide.

TRIBUTE TO J. ELLIS WOOD

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. Congress the outstanding achievements of Mr. J. Ellis Wood, who is being honored on June 25, 1986, at a surprise testimonial dinner hosted by his family and friends for his service to the Sunbury Community Hospital and his lifetime of accomplishments.

J. Ellis Wood will soon retire from the Sunbury Community Hospital where he has served as its administrator for more than three decades. Mr. Wood began his hospital service in 1950 on the administrative staff at Good Samaritan Hospital in Lebanon, PA. It was only 2 years later than he came to the Sunbury community to assume the position of hospital administrator; a position he has held to this day.

He has been associated with a number of organizations including the American Hospital Association, the Hospital Association of Pennsylvania, the Central Pennsylvania Health Systems Agency, Blue Cross of Pennsylvania and is a life member of the American College of Hospital Administrators. Mr. Wood has also devoted his time to the SUN Home Health Services, the United Methodist Homes and Danville Area School District School of Practical Nursing.

Accomplishing all of these activities would seem to be enough to satisfy most of us in a lifetime, but for J. Ellis Wood the list of involvement goes beyond his service to the Sunbury Community Hospital. He is also a member of the Sunbury Rotary Club and St. John's Methodist Church.

The Sunbury community has experienced great progress over the years under Mr. Wood's leadership. Aside from keeping Sunbury Community Hospital financially sound during his entire tenure, which he would attribute to Sunbury's strong community support, he has maintained the hospital's accreditation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals since 1954. He also oversaw a \$1.3 million expansion of the emergency department and a new three story wing in 1968.

I wish to extend my congratulations to Mr. Wood for his remarkable efforts to the Sunbury Community Hospital and his community. He has truly enriched the lives of all who have been privileged to know him and work with him over the years.

**A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF
RICHARD F. WALSH OF
QUINCY, MA**

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing relief legislation today for a constituent, Richard F. Walsh of Quincy, MA. The bill

seeks to remedy an unintended injustice which has prevented Mr. Walsh from receiving military decorations due him for heroic actions in the Army Air Force during World War II. The bill would allow the President to award Mr. Walsh the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart. Through no fault of my constituent, records that existed during the war which provided evidence of Mr. Walsh's extraordinary heroism in midair on April 30, 1944, and his combat injury sustained on July 4, 1944, were lost, probably during transport back to the States. Mr. Walsh has exhausted every available procedural avenue to seek redress in this matter. I have been honored to assist Mr. Walsh over the last several years in his communications with various Defense Department and record archive officials and offices. While Mr. Walsh's military personnel files were almost completely lost, he has tirelessly compiled pertinent letters from former crewmates and from the Veterans Administration which corroborate his claims. I know Richard F. Walsh to be an honorable and civic minded citizen. I hope the introduction of this relief legislation will begin the process of gaining for him the World War II medals he sincerely deserves. I urge swift consideration of this legislation.

**MR. AND MRS. HILUTE ERSKINE
MCKINNEY CELEBRATE THEIR
66TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY**

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, in these days so much of the news we hear is bad, it is sometimes wise to take time to recognize a happy event. One such event will be taking place next Friday, April 25, when Ellen Everette McKinney and Hilute Erskine McKinney of St. Louis, MO, will celebrate their 66th wedding anniversary. One of Mr. and Mrs. McKinney's 34 grandchildren, Sarah McKinney-Ludd, lives in my congressional district. She tells me that Mr. and Mrs. McKinney say they are more in love than they were on the day they were married. What's more, Mr. and Mrs. McKinney have known each other since they were 8 years old.

What is the secret to this long friendship and happy marriage? Not only have the McKinneys raised a family of 8 children, 34 grandchildren, 46 great-grandchildren and 7 great-great-grandchildren, but they have been very active in their community as well. Both still teach Sunday school regularly. Mr. McKinney has been a Sunday school superintendent and choir director for most of his adult life. Mrs. McKinney is a former public school teacher.

The McKinney's accomplishments have not gone unheralded. They have received recognitions from our colleague, Congressman BILL CLAY, from the Missouri House of Delegates, from Mayor Vincent C. Schoemel, and from numerous papers in St. Louis. Mrs. McKinney has been named "Outstanding Mother of the Year." Mr. McKinney has been named "Outstanding Role Model." Jointly they have re-

ceived the Grandmother and Grandfather of the Year Award.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues will want to join me in sending our congratulations and best wishes to two fine citizens on this special anniversary.

**COMMENDING CALIFORNIA
STATE UNIVERSITY, DOMIN-
GUEZ HILLS, UPON ITS 25TH
ANNIVERSARY**

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD a resolution.

COMMENDING CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, DOMINGUEZ HILLS UPON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY.

Whereas, in 1960 the California State College, Dominguez Hills was authorized; and

Whereas, in 1977 the name of California State College, Dominguez Hills was changed to California State University, Dominguez Hills; and

Whereas, through the years California State, Dominguez Hills has served the needs of the South Bay area, one of the Nation's most diverse socioeconomic and cultural communities; and

Whereas, 1986 marks the 25th Anniversary of California State University, Dominguez Hills, and so it is appropriate that it receives special congratulations and commendations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved on this day, April 19, 1986, that California State University, Dominguez Hills receive special congratulations and commendations on such 25th Anniversary.

**THE VIETNAM VETERANS READ-
JUSTMENT COUNSELING
AMENDMENTS OF 1986**

HON. BOB EDGAR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill with two provisions which would have the effect of improving the Vietnam veteran readjustment counseling program.

The first provision would delete the requirement that, by October 1, 1988, readjustment counseling services be provided in VA medical facilities. As you know, readjustment counseling services are currently being provided in facilities that are separate from other VA medical facilities.

What does this provision really mean? It does not mean that vet centers at separate locations will be permanent. If that were the intent, I would not have acted at this time. What this provision means is that the VA will not have to devote time and energy to planning and executing the closure of all vet centers. It means that the VA can selectively keep open those vet centers that are located in areas of need. It means that the VA can manage more flexibly.

I should note here, Mr. Speaker, that last year the Congress removed the arbitrary limit on when veterans could request counseling. It only makes sense that flexibility should be given the VA to fulfill that mandate.

The recent recommendation by the chief medical director's vet center planning committee has recommended this provision and has also recommended a gradual decline in the number of vet centers. In addition, representatives from the major veterans organizations who serve on the agency's advisory committee on Vietnam veterans have voted support for this proposal and there is no opposition among them.

Let me stress that this provision is only intended as a management tool for the VA to make rational decisions based on needs of the readjustment counseling program and the location of counseling services delivery and in order to avoid arbitrary legislative restrictions.

The second provision related to Vietnam veterans is the establishment of a readjustment counseling professional fellowship program. Eligibility for this program would be for Vietnam era veterans who are accepted for study in a post-baccalaureate program in an accredited educational institution and in a field related to the provision of readjustment counseling services.

In exchange for payment of fellowship support, the veterans would sign a written agreement to accept a position as a readjustment counselor with the Veterans Administration for 2 years after completion of the course of training.

There are several advantages to this program:

First, it would allow current vet center counselors to obtain academic training to augment their experience.

Second, for veterans who have not been directly involved in readjustment counseling, it would be an opportunity to gain knowledge and training.

Third, the "payback" provision would ensure an adequate number of trained Vietnam Veterans to provide readjustment counseling and to reinforce the successes that have been produced by the vet center program in treating readjustment problems.

I am pleased to introduce this legislation and encourage all of my colleagues in this body, especially the members of the veterans' affairs subcommittee on hospitals and health care, which I chair, to support it.

FUTURES TRADING ACT OF 1986

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, today, I along with Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, and Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri intro-

duced the Futures Trading Act of 1986. This bill will reauthorize appropriations to carry out the regulatory program under the Commodity Exchange Act, and make several technical improvements to that act. The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 4613

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Futures Trading Act of 1986".

FRAUDULENT PRACTICES

SEC. 2. Section 4b of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 6b) is amended by—

(1) striking out "on or subject to the rules of any contract market," in the first sentence;

(2) designating the first sentence as subsection (a) and the second sentence as subsection (b); and

(3) adding, at the end thereof, the following:

"(c) Nothing in this section shall apply to any activity that occurs on a board of trade, exchange, market, or clearinghouse for such board of trade, exchange, or market located outside the United States, its territories, or its possessions involving any contract of sale of a commodity for future delivery that is made, or to be made, on or subject to the rules of such board of trade, exchange, or market."

EXTRATERRITORIAL SERVICE OF SUBPENAS

SEC. 3. Section 6(b) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 15) is amended by—

(1) inserting "(except as provided in the proviso of the following sentence)" immediately before "may administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses" in the third sentence;

(2) striking out "or any State" in the fourth sentence and inserting in lieu thereof ", any State, or any foreign country or jurisdiction"; and

(3) inserting, immediately before the period at the end of the fourth sentence, a semicolon and "and a subpoena issued under this subsection may be served on any person who is not to be found within the territorial jurisdiction of any court of the United States in such manner as the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure prescribe for service of process in a foreign country: *Provided*, That a subpoena to be served on a person outside the territorial jurisdiction of any court of the United States may be issued only on the prior approval of the Commission".

EX PARTE APPOINTMENTS OF TEMPORARY RECEIVERS

SEC. 4. The proviso of the first sentence of section 6c of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 13a-1) is amended by inserting, within the parenthetical phrase immediately before the close parenthesis, a comma and "and other than an order appointing a temporary receiver to administer such restraining order and perform such other duties as the court may consider appropriate".

CERTAIN PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

SEC. 5. Section 9(d) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 13(d)) is amended by—

(1) inserting, immediately before the period at the end of the first sentence, the following: "if nonpublic information is used in the investment transaction, if the investment transaction is prohibited by rule or regulation of the Commission, or if the investment transaction is effected by means

of any instrument regulated by the Commission"; and

(2) striking out the second and third sentences and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The foregoing prohibitions shall not apply to any transaction or class of transactions that the Commission, by rule or regulation, has determined would not be contrary to the public interest or otherwise inconsistent with the purposes of this section."

REAUTHORIZATION

SEC. 6. Effective October 1, 1986, Section 12(d) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 16(d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) There hereby are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act such sums as may be required for each of the fiscal years during the period beginning October 1, 1986, and ending September 30, 1989."

REGISTERED FUTURES ASSOCIATION DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS AND MEMBERSHIP RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 7. Subsections (h) and (i) of section 17 of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 21 (h) and (i)) are amended to read as follows:

"(h)(1) If any registered futures association takes any final disciplinary action against a member thereof or a person associated with a member, or denies admission to any person seeking membership therein or bars any person from being associated with a member, the association promptly shall file notice thereof with the Commission. The notice shall be in such form and contain such information as the Commission, by rule, may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

"(2) Any action with respect to which a registered futures association is required by paragraph (1) of this subsection to file notice shall be subject to review by the Commission on its motion, or on application by any person aggrieved thereby. Such application must be filed within thirty days after the date such notice was filed with the Commission and received by the aggrieved person, or within such longer period as the Commission may determine.

"(3) Application to the Commission for review, or the institution of review by the Commission on its own motion, shall not operate as a stay of such action unless the Commission otherwise orders, summarily or after notice and opportunity for hearing on the question of a stay (which hearing may consist solely of the submission of affidavits or presentation of oral arguments). The Commission shall establish standards for an expedited procedure for consideration and determination of the question of a stay.

"(i)(1) In a proceeding to review a final disciplinary action taken by a registered futures association against a member thereof or a person associated with a member, after appropriate notice and opportunity for a hearing (which hearing may consist solely of consideration of the record before the association and opportunity for the presentation of supporting reasons to affirm, modify, or set aside the sanction imposed by the association)—

"(A) if the Commission finds that (i) such member or person associated with a member has engaged in the acts or practices, or has omitted the acts, that the association has found the member or person to have engaged in or omitted; (ii) the acts or practices, or omissions to act, are in violation of the rules of the association specified in the determination of the association; and (iii)

such rules are, and were applied in a manner, consistent with the purposes of this Act, the Commission, by order, shall so declare and, as appropriate, affirm the sanction imposed by the association, modify the sanction in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection, or remand the case to the association for further proceedings; or

"(B) if the Commission does not make any such finding, it shall set aside, by order, the sanction imposed by the association and, if appropriate, remand the case to the association for further proceedings.

"(2) If after a proceeding in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Commission finds that any penalty imposed on a member or person associated with a member is excessive or oppressive, having due regard for the public interest, the Commission, by order, shall cancel, reduce, or require the remission of the penalty.

"(3) In any proceeding to review the denial of membership in a registered futures association or the barring of any person from being associated with a member, after appropriate notice and hearing (which hearing may consist solely of consideration of the record before the association and opportunity for the presentation of supporting reasons to affirm, modify, or set aside the sanction imposed by association)—

"(A) if the Commission finds that (i) the specific grounds on which the denial or bar is based exist in fact, (ii) the denial or bar is in accordance with the rules of the association, and (iii) such rules are, and were applied in a manner, consistent with the purposes of this Act, the Commission, by order, shall dismiss the proceeding; or

"(B) if the Commission does not make any such finding, it shall set aside, by order, the sanction imposed by the association and require it to admit the applicant to membership therein, or permit the person to be associated with a member.

"(4) Any person (other than a registered futures association) aggrieved by a final order of the Commission entered under the provisions of this subsection may file a petition for review with a United States court of appeals in accordance with section 6(b) of this Act."

REGISTERED FUTURES ASSOCIATION RULES

SEC. 8. (a) Section 17(j) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 21(j)) is amended by striking out the third sentence.

(b) Section 17(k) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 21(k)) is amended by—

(1) striking out "title" in paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "section"; and

(2) striking out the second sentence of paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "If such association fails to adopt such alteration or supplement within a reasonable time, the Commission, by order, may alter or supplement the rules of such association in the manner theretofore requested, or with such modification of such alteration or supplement as it deems necessary, if, after appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing, it appears to the Commission that such alteration or supplement is necessary or appropriate in the public interest to ensure fair dealing by the members of such association or to ensure a fair representation of its members in the administration of its affairs, or to effectuate the purposes of this section. Such alterations or supplements may specify changes with respect to such matters as—

"(A) the basis for, and procedure in connection with, the denial of membership or the barring from being associated with a member or the disciplining of members or

persons associated with members, or the qualifications required for members or individuals associated with members or any class thereof;

"(B) the method of adoption of any change in or addition to the rules of the association;

"(C) the method of choosing officers and directors;

"(D) safeguards with respect to the financial responsibility of members;

"(E) the manner, method, and place of soliciting business by members, including the content of such solicitations; and

"(F) the form and manner of handling, recording, and accounting for customer orders, transactions, and accounts by members."

WINNING ESSAYS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I recently conducted my annual Sixth District Congressional Essay Contest for junior and senior high school students in my district, and I am very pleased to announce the winners today.

The first place winner in the senior high category is Michael Lubelfeld, a resident of Des Plaines, who attends Maine Township High School East in Park Ridge.

The first place winner in the junior high category is Mary Ellen Ford, a resident of Park Ridge who attends Mary, Seat of Wisdom School in Park Ridge.

I congratulate both Mr. Lubelfeld and Miss Ford for their outstanding essays, which are included in the RECORD following my statement. I also want to thank the hundreds of other students who submitted entries; I wish that I could publish them all as there were so many excellent submissions.

I'm most pleased to share the winning essays with my colleagues:

THE EUROPEANIZATION OF AMERICA

(By Michael Lubelfeld)

Our world is diverse in many ways, especially the way in which we govern ourselves. The government of the United States of America has grown and changed throughout the years in many different areas, but its basic foundation has stayed the same: the United States Constitution. The United States, with its republican form of government, has been governed by that document for over two hundred years. Other countries, for example, the democratic countries of Israel, Canada, Japan and those in western Europe, also have constitutions, but they have parliamentary governments. This paper will focus on the differences in democracy between the parliamentary system and the United States system.

Parliamentary government is set up somewhat like the United States government. Both types of government consist of three branches of government; the executive, legislative and judicial. The difference between the two types of government is in how each branch carries out its various duties. Although both types of government are structurally similar, theoretical differences do exist.

In the parliamentary system, the executive branch of government consists of the

Prime Minister and the cabinet. The Prime Minister is the head of government and also head of the political party that he belongs to. The head of state is a largely ceremonial position. The head of state in the parliamentary system is comparable to the Vice-President in the United States.

In many of these countries, the Prime Minister is chosen by the head of state. The Prime Minister is not directly elected by the people. The person holding that honored position is selected by the political party in control of the government. The Legislative branch of a Parliamentary government, also similar to the United States, usually has a bicameral legislature. In England, the upper house is not elected by the people, but rather is controlled by families that have had ancestors who made a notable contribution to Britain. Knighthood and feudal tradition still provide a basis of operation among the members of the upperhouse. Our upper house, somewhat more aloof than the House politically, still is based on popular government rather than hereditary rule. However, in almost all of these governments, the lower house members are elected directly by the people.

One exception to a bicameral legislature is Israel. In Israel, its Legislative body, the Knesset, is unicameral. The Knesset is directly elected by secret ballot by the people of Israel.

The Judicial systems in these governments are also similar. Both Parliamentary and United States Judicial systems consist of inferior and superior courts. A significant difference, though, is that the United States Supreme Court has the power of judicial review. This means that the Supreme Court can determine that actions by the other branches of government officials are unconstitutional, thereby null and void. The House of Lords in Britain serves as the equivalent to our Supreme Court.

In the United States, the President and Vice-President are elected indirectly by the Electoral College. The legislative branch, which consists of two houses, is elected directly by the people.

A unique quality of the United States government is its system of checks and balances. This system allows all three branches to work separately, but always able to check one of the others' work and therefore maintain a balance of power within the government. This system is not used in the Parliamentary governments.

The United States government is much more stable than the parliamentary form. Prime Ministers may lose control of the government should parliament fail to provide a vote of confidence in their leadership during a national crisis. A prime minister may hold power for twenty-four hours, twenty-four days or, after several elections, twenty-four years. In other words, a Prime Minister's power to rule depends on constant approval of their policies by Parliament. On the other hand, in the United States, regardless of crisis, the President is in control, still able to exercise his constitutional duties. This system provides stability, greater flexibility, and a more secure government. Just prior to World War II, the government of Neville Chamberlain (in Britain) had a policy of appeasement towards Hitler. Soon after, Hitler was dominating all of Europe, German bombs fell on Britain and so did Chamberlain's government. Chamberlain failed to obtain a vote of confidence from Parliament and he was out of office. Whereas, if President Roosevelt made a questionable decision, there would not have been a

new government, but the President would have had a chance to correct his mistake. Recently in England, Prime Minister Thatcher's government was faced with a very major problem, the nation's coal miners were on strike. Mrs. Thatcher, had she not received support of parliament, could have lost her power from something as mundane as a coal miners' strike. In the United States, with our more stable system, if there is a strike that shuts down a significant supply of important resources to the American people, the government could not collapse—no matter how serious the problem.

Another interesting difference between these two governments, is the role of political parties. Political parties play key roles in government. In the United States, there are two major parties, with many other minor parties. The citizens of the United States elect the people running for office directly, regardless of what party affiliation they have. Whereas in a parliamentary system, the party plays a much larger role. In effect, with the parliament system, political parties, not people, are what is being elected. The people elect a party in the lower house (of Legislature) and whichever party receives the majority of votes, is called the majority party. The prime minister is then selected by the majority party. When the prime minister's party loses majority, the government is dissolved.

A very common question is this: should the United States of America adopt a parliamentary form of government? The United States government is entirely elected by the people, to govern for the people, so the people's directly wishes can and will be carried out at every level of government. The parliamentary government evolved from the old fashioned ideas of monarchy. A parliamentary system would contradict the principles of the United States' constitutional government. The American people pride themselves in the form of government that they have. In the parliamentary form the upper house is made up of elite appointed or hereditary officials who can do whatever they wish and whatever their parties wish. However, in this country, the legislators of both houses represent all of the wishes and ideas of the people who they represent.

Parliamentary government in the United States would be detrimental and contradictory to the principles of the Constitution. The Constitution was set up so that the government would always have to respond to the peoples' needs through the check and balance system. The citizens of the United States of America are very unique and diverse and they have learned to accept and respect this form of government that has been around since the independence of the country. Freedom to elect all public officials, to question policies and to change the policies is every American's right. American people would not accept the idea of the Parliamentary government.

HOW DEMANDING IS LIBERTY?

Is it any more demanding to be a citizen of a country that follows the form of government called Democracy than to be a citizen in a Totalitarian State?

Democracy is a form of government that gains its power directly and indirectly from the people through a system of representation. It is a system that operates "through the consent of the governed".¹

Totalitarianism is a political concept whereby the citizens of a state are totally subjected to an absolute authority. The rulers have unlimited power.

To be a citizen of a country advocating either democracy or totalitarianism usually means you are a person who resides or inhabits that country and is one who gives allegiance to that country. However, being a good citizen doesn't stop there. Citizenship also brings along responsibilities.

Let's compare a citizen of the Soviet Union who lives with totalitarianism with a citizen of the United States of America who experiences democracy. Both would give allegiance to the country they reside in and would be able to demand protection from their country.

The citizen of the Soviet Union is answerable to someone in higher authority in every aspect of his life. He is dependent on the wishes and whims of the political party and its leaders. His life is determined for him as far as his occupation, his education, and his social affairs. All are coordinated to serve the purpose of the "party".

There is no friendly competition. Everything done is done "for the good of the party".

The Soviet citizen is manipulated through the government's absolute control of mass communication, the secret-police, a monopoly of all weapons, and a certainly controlled economy. This citizen is not asked to question anything. He is praised if he turns in a neighbor, parent, child, or co-worker if he witnesses them acting independently.

Work permits are issued to citizens who behave. If the worker would complain of foul working conditions, the permit would be taken away and that would mean virtual death for the worker and his family.

The responsibility of this citizen of totalitarianism is to obey without question for the sake of the state. The citizen may be compared to a child who is taken care of by a parent. If the child-citizen asks "why", he is told "because I say so". If he would ask "why" too often, the punishment gets to be so severe that he no longer wants to question. It must be a very difficult life to want to ask questions and get no answers.

A citizen of the United States of America is free because many years ago people were told to obey and dared to ask "why". They did something about it. The Constitution of the United States guarantees this citizen freedom to choose. This citizen has rights that the government declares and enforces:

- The right to worship as he chooses;
- The right to express opinions through voice and media;
- The right to live and work where he wishes;
- The right to urge the government to correct injustices;
- The right to a speedy trial if necessary;
- The right to assemble peaceably;
- The right to bear arms to protect his belongings;
- The right to be free from unlawful searches of his property.

Every American citizen has these rights and the responsibility to be aware and informed of the kind of people he or she elects into government. Every person has the right to choose how they will live as long as they respect the rights of others.

The government of the United States gets its power from the people. The leaders are answerable to the citizens.

The people keep the elected officials honest. Three branches of the government insure that no one person or group has ab-

solute power through a special system of checks and balances.

Obedience through fear as with totalitarianism is not obedience. It is intimidation. Citizens must become very undemanding if they wish to survive in such a place.

Citizens of a totalitarian state must meet the demands of the government.

The government of a democracy must meet the demands of the citizens.

Is it, then, any more demanding to be a citizen of totalitarianism than it is to be a citizen of democracy? I feel this way: No matter which country you live in, no matter which policy you live with, if you are a person of conscience both citizenships can be most demanding.

The United States citizen will try to maintain freedom through being a responsible citizen. The Soviet citizen who has a conscience and wants a better life must live with the demanding pressure of loyalty to his country while maintaining integrity.

However, if you take a person in America who doesn't take his civic responsibility to heart and walks through life as a zombie . . . his life is an undemanding as the totalitarian citizen who chooses to walk through life as a zombie.

The answer to the question is as different as each person is different—as each person's conscience is different.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE W. STRICK

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, next week, a very good friend of mine and of working men and women from all over America, George Strick, will retire from his position on the executive board of the Communications Workers of America. He will be ending over a quarter-century of service to the CWA, half of which has been spent as vice president of district 2 in Washington, DC.

George has been a progressive pioneer and union builder for the Communications Workers since serving as CWA representative in Kansas City, his hometown, beginning in 1960.

Before joining the CWA, George worked for Southwestern Bell beginning in 1946 after distinguished service in the U.S. Army during the Second World War.

Since coming to Washington, DC, in 1965, George has been very active in local charities and community activities including service on the board of directors of the United Way.

I first got to know George as a freshman Member of Congress in 1977 and he was kind enough to help guide me around and through the ways of Capitol Hill. Since that time he has been a great friend and a man on whom I could always rely.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all my colleagues who know and admire George Strick as I do, I wish him a happy, healthy and well-deserved retirement. The Communications Workers of America, the American labor movement, and the U.S. Congress are all very grateful to George Strick for a job well done.

¹ Constitution of the United States of America.

**CONGRESS MUST KEEP
ORIGINAL GOALS IN MIND**

HON. JOHN R. MCKERNAN, JR.

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. MCKERNAN. Mr. Speaker, how can it be that over 4 months have passed since the endorsement and approval of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation to eliminate Federal deficit spending, and yet the development of the fiscal year 1987 budget remains in its most preliminary stages? The passage of the April 15 deadline for final congressional action of a budget resolution has not gone unnoticed and, in fact, is a warning sign, and a cause for great concern.

As a nation, we carry a tremendous budget deficit and an overwhelming collective debt. Our interest payments alone speak to the magnitude of the problem; we are currently servicing our debt at a rate which consumes 15 percent of our budget. Last December 11, we admitted this problem, and put into place a mechanism to force Congress into making the decisions necessary to reduce deficit spending. And yet, here we are, without a budget plan for next year, despite the threat of automatic spending cuts. I am hearing from many Mainers who rely upon such programs as Meals-on-Wheels, who are struggling to obtain a higher education, who do not have an income sufficient to afford home heating; the message which they send me is that a 4.3-percent cut was quite a burden to bear, but the devastation which deeper, indiscriminate cuts would cause is unthinkable.

With the passage of Tuesday's deadline, I am concerned that we have forgotten the implications of our inaction. I am concerned that we are not making the decisions that we were sent here to make. I urge my colleagues to keep our original goals in mind, and to not lose sight of the consequences which will be set into motion should we fail to meet our responsibilities.

CONGRESS MUST ACT TO INCREASE LIMIT ON FHA AND VA MORTGAGES

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, the recent decline in home mortgage rates is a welcome development. Mortgage rates are at their lowest levels since the late seventies. More and more Americans are finding it possible to afford a new home. Furthermore, millions of existing homeowners are rushing to refinance double-digit mortgages at today's lower rates.

This rush of activity has pushed the Government National Mortgage Association [GNMA] to the limit on the volume of mortgage-backed securities it can guarantee. In addition, FHA is nearing the limit on the volume of mortgages it can insure.

Mr. Speaker, FHA and VA mortgages are commonly sold on the secondary mortgage

market. In order to generate new mortgage funds, GNMA, created by the Federal Government to facilitate the growth of the secondary market, guarantees privately issued securities backed by pools of FHA and VA loans. However, Ginnie Mae is limited on the volume of securities it can insure. On April 7, Ginnie Mae reached its 1986 limit of \$65.3 billion.

Congress must act promptly to extend this limit. In addition, action must be taken to prevent an interruption in FHA mortgage insurance operations. I have cosponsored legislation, H.R. 4602, that increases the limitation on the amount loans FHA can insure from \$57.4 billion to \$95 billion and increases the limitation on the amount of mortgage-backed securities GNMA can guarantee.

Without action, FHA- and VA-insured mortgages will either disappear or prove too costly for most buyers. Congress must not allow that to happen at a time when millions of young families are finding homeownership affordable for the first time in many years.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that Congress will act soon to resolve this pending crisis. We must make certain all Americans are given an opportunity to reap the benefit of today's falling mortgage rates.

**CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
JIM NELSON**

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I have the distinct honor of congratulating Jim Nelson, the creator and director of Operation Santa Claus in my Sacramento, CA, congressional district. Mr. Nelson's dedicated volunteer service has come to the aid of thousands of needy people in Sacramento and worldwide. For his efforts and profound accomplishments, Mr. Nelson will receive the distinguished President's Volunteer Action Award on April 21, 1986.

Jim Nelson's altruistic Operation Santa Claus began in 1948 when, joined by a few civilian employees at the Sacramento Army Depot, he provided a Christmas dinner for two military families who otherwise would have gone hungry. For 29 years this noble holiday tradition continued and flourished.

Realizing that for some people hunger is a year round condition, Mr. Nelson has expanded his philanthropic organization. For the past 8 years, Operation Santa Claus has served the needy throughout the year by donating over 7,000 boxes of food to the poor each year.

In addition to food, Operation Santa Claus has donated 84 dental units to 22 Arizona Indian reservations, equipment for a community medical center in rural northern California, refurbished bicycles for disadvantaged Sacramento news carriers and provided additional bikes to a southern California orphanage. Their range of services and accomplishments are ever increasing.

Jim Nelson's exemplary organization is not only prepared for day-to-day crisis, but also for unexpected emergencies. For example,

when California flood and Mexico earthquake victims needed assistance, Operation Santa Claus was on the spot.

The illustrious achievements of Jim Nelson and his fleet of dedicated volunteers are worthy of praise and admiration. On behalf of the Sacramento community, I commend the dedication and concern of Jim Nelson and his entire staff. Their sincere efforts to aid the needy have earned my highest respect and gratitude.

**TRIBUTE TO KYLE "BUCK"
MORRIS**

HON. W. HENSON MOORE

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to your attention a story that not many hear of these days: A story of heroism, a story of a man who gave his own life for the sake and safety of another. This is a story of a private citizen who witnessed a crime and was not going to stand by and let an offender get away. Mr. Kyle "Buck" Morris of Baton Rouge, LA, after witnessing a 14-year-old snatch a purse, chased the youth through the streets of Baton Rouge until the boy stopped, pulled a gun, shot and killed him.

Our President on the occasion of his first inauguration on January 20, 1981, spoke of heroes. He said:

Those who say we are in a time where there are no heroes: They just don't know where to look . . . they are individuals and families whose taxes support the Government and whose voluntary gifts support church, charity, culture, art and education. Their patriotism is quiet but deep. Their values sustain our national life.

Buck Morris was such a hero as he gave the greatest gift of all because he felt deeply and his values are the highest of our national life.

Mr. Morris leaves a wife, two very young children and an entire city where there is nothing but admiration felt for him. Friends and relatives all remember him as a loyal and honest person who would not tolerate injustice. I admire and commend him for these traits and am heartfully sorry for his death and the loss to his family, friends, and neighbors have endured.

I bring this story to your attention because such extraordinary acts of bravery and our heroes should not go unnoticed. I am certain that the citizens of Baton Rouge will never forget Buck Morris, nor should we.

**NEW GI BILL IMPORTANT TO
STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE**

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, the Director of the Air National Guard, Maj. Gen.

John B. Conaway, is a strong supporter of the new GI bill. He states in the following letter that 75 percent—4,651—of the Air Guardsmen who enlisted or reenlisted for 6 years during the first 5 months of the new GI bill did so because of this education program.

This phenomenal statistic clearly illustrates the power of the new GI bill as a recruitment and retention tool. The new educational assistance program is already an important component of our national defense, and, contrary to the President's recommendation, it must not be terminated. Guard and Reserve representatives have told me that the termination of this education program will have a widespread negative impact on their recruiting and retention efforts thereby making it far more difficult for the Guard and Reserves to meet end strength in future years.

I ask my colleagues to carefully review General Conaway's remarks and remember them if they are asked to support the President's recommendation to terminate the new GI bill:

DEPARTMENTS OF THE
ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE,
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
Washington, DC, February 7, 1986.

Congressman G. V. (Sonny) MONTGOMERY,
Federal Building,
Meridian, MS.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MONTGOMERY: In responding to your inquiry concerning the Report to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, I again appreciate the opportunity to convey my sincere appreciation for the excellent support you are providing the Air National Guard through your staunch promotion of recruiting and retention incentives. One of these incentives, the New GI Bill (NGIB), is serving us well in attracting and retaining the men and women we need to maintain a strong force. Unfortunately, when the initial input for the Report to the House and Senate Committee on Armed Services was made, we didn't have sufficient data or experience to attribute the NGIB with the credit it deserves.

As of 30 November 1985, the ANG identified 4,651 members who had either enlisted or reenlisted for six years to become eligible for the NGIB entitlements. This represents 75 percent of the total enlistments/reenlistments during the first five months of the program's existence. The NGIB has become one of the most critical force management tools in light of the projected ANG end strength increase of 4,000 personnel each year for FYs 87 and 88.

Unlike the active forces, the ANG does not have a Veterans Educational Assistance Program to fall back on. Since the Educational Assistance bonus was eliminated with the advent of the NGIB, should we lose the NGIB, the end result would be a major force without one of its largest retention/enlistment inducements. If given the time to mature to its full potential, the NGIB could very well surprise us all. Therefore, I strongly support continuation of the NGIB until at least the previously announced termination date of 30 June 1988. Again, thank you for all you've done.

Sincerely,

JOHN B. CONAWAY,
Major General, USAF,
Director, Air National Guard.

THE MEDICARE FAIR HOSPITAL DEDUCTIBLE ACT OF 1986

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce the Medicare Fair Hospital Deductible Act of 1986. This bill will limit increases in the hospital deductible and nursing home coinsurance to no more than the increase in Social Security's COLA—an indicator of the elderly's ability to pay for health care. Nursing home coinsurance will be reduced from one-eighth of the hospital deductible to one-twelfth. Finally, full nursing home coverage will be extended by 5 days to give seniors some relief from the "sooner and sicker" problem of early hospital discharges.

Why is this legislation so critical? Today we were all shocked by the upcoming increase in Medicare's hospital deductible and nursing home coinsurance for 1987. While the increase for 1985 was already an unacceptable 12 percent, no one was prepared for the unreasonable increase of 23 percent that was imposed on the elderly in 1986. Now, as reported in today's Washington Post, this deductible will be increased another 16 percent for 1987. This 16-percent increase is even more excessive when you consider that the Social Security COLA for 1987 may be less than 3 percent. This 1987 increase along with the 1986 increase represents a 43-percent jump in 2 years—seven times higher than the increases in elderly income. This situation is intolerable and requires immediate remedy.

Already many congressional offices are receiving mail from senior citizens who are angry about the massive increase that went into effect January 1 of this year. Soon they will realize that this is only the beginning. If Congress does not act soon, senior citizens entering hospitals after January 1 of next year will face a \$572 deductible—\$80 higher than it is now. As we all know, the mail will begin to flow and with good reason.

In an April study conducted by the Committee on Aging, we documented that the elderly are already spending more of their income today for health care than when Medicare and Medicaid began nearly 20 years ago. Even without this massive increase in the hospital deductible, the situation was going to get much worse. With a hospital deductible of \$572, the elderly are projected to spend \$2,633 for health care in 1991—about 18.5 percent of their income. This is substantially higher than the already excessive 16 percent they are paying today.

I believe that the vast majority of my colleagues agree that the elderly are already paying too much out of pocket for health care and that these increases in the hospital deductible and nursing home coinsurance are too much for the elderly to absorb. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to throw their support behind the Medicare Fair Hospital Deductible Act of 1986. Only if this legislation is passed quickly can the Congress protect America's elderly and disabled from being hit with the \$80 increase starting in January.

The "Medicare Fair Hospital Deductible Act of 1986" follows:

H.R. 4620

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Medicare Fair Hospital Deductible Act".

SEC. 2. LIMITING RATE OF INCREASE OF PART A INPATIENT HOSPITAL DEDUCTIBLE AND NURSING HOME COINSURANCE.

(a) INPATIENT HOSPITAL DEDUCTIBLE.—Section 1813(b)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395e(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking "between July 1 and September 15 of 1968, and of each year thereafter" and inserting "not later than November 15 of each year", and

(2) by amending the second sentence to read as follows:

"Such inpatient hospital deductible shall be equal to the lesser of the following:

(A) \$45 multiplied by the ratio of (i) the current average per diem rate for inpatient hospital services for the calendar year preceding the promulgation, to (ii) the current average per diem rate for such services for 1966.

(B) The inpatient hospital deductible for services furnished in the preceding year increased by the applicable increase percentage (relating to the annual cost-of-living increase in OASDI benefit payments) determined under section 215(i) in the year of promulgation."

(b) EXTENDED CARE COINSURANCE AMOUNT.—

(1) APPLICATION BEGINNING ON 25TH DAY OF EXTENDED CARE SERVICES.—Section 1813(a)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395e(a)(3)) is amended by striking "20" and inserting "25".

(2) REDUCTION TO 1/12TH OF HOSPITAL INSURANCE DEDUCTIBLE.—Such section is further amended—

(A) by striking "one-eighth" and inserting "1/12th", and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: "any amount determined under preceding sentence which is not a multiple of \$1 shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$1 (or, if it is midway between two multiples of \$1, to the next higher multiple of \$1)."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply to—

(A) inpatient hospital services furnished during a spell of illness beginning on or after January 1, 1987,

(B) extended care services furnished on or after January 1, 1987, and

(C) monthly premiums under section 1818 of the Social Security Act for months beginning with January 1987.

(2) NEW DETERMINATION OF INPATIENT HOSPITAL DEDUCTIBLE AND EXTENDED CARE COINSURANCE AMOUNTS.—If this Act is enacted after the date the Secretary of Health and Human Services promulgates, under section 1813(b)(2) of the Social Security Act, an inpatient hospital deductible for 1987, then within 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and taking into account the amendments made by this section, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall redetermine and repromulgate the inpatient hospital deductible (and the extended care coinsurance amount) which will apply for purposes of section 1813(a) of the Social Security Act for inpatient hospital

services and extended care services furnished during 1986 and the monthly premium that will apply for purposes of section 1818 of the Social Security Act for months in 1986.

SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT REAGAN

HON. ELDON RUDD

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. RUDD. Mr. Speaker, according to the polls reported on television most Americans support President Reagan in his military strike against Libyan terrorists.

Apparently the pollsters asked respondents a number of questions and the television anchors somewhat gleefully report that most Americans do not believe this one strike will end terrorist activities.

Of course no one in the administration, certainly not the President, has ever suggested that this first response to Libyan terrorists would immediately stop all terrorist activities. The public response seems to indicate the American people are sufficiently sophisticated to recognize that, in the President's words, "We may have to do it again and again."

We all understand that terrorism will not be ended until those who sponsor terrorism are made to understand they will be required to pay a high price for their terrorist activities. This first strike against Libyan terrorist training camps is, in my opinion, a good beginning.

The military operation was a long range, sophisticated, highly technical undertaking. We can all feel proud of our ability to neutralize the Russian missiles which Libya had installed to protect their bases against an aerial attack.

We should also make a point to remember that France refused us permission to fly across their air space and thus extended the length of this operation by perhaps as much as 1,800 miles.

Apparently the French would rather appease the terrorists. When I recall what we did in 1917 and 1918 and again in 1941 to 1945 to protect the French and rescue them from the German Imperialist government and second from Hitler's Nazi government, I am offended by the refusal of the present rulers of France to grant us permission to overfly their air space.

I would suggest to my fellow Members of Congress that the next time France comes to us for help, military or economic, we remember their refusal to join with us in this world struggle against terrorism.

This French refusal to cooperate and permit us to shorten the flying route placed a very heavy burden on our pilots and crews, and may have contributed to the failure of our one F-111 to return safely.

We can expect there will be more terrorist attacks on Americans and American interests.

President Reagan has served notice that the sponsors of terrorism can expect an immediate response from the United States and we can believe that the next time more targets will be hit, destruction will be greater.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

We have sent a clear message to all our allies that the United States will not appease the terrorists.

APRIL 15 WAS A DAY OF DEADLINES

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, we in Congress are indeed privileged. Last December, with passage of Gramm-Rudman, we established a series of deadlines for all of America to live by. OMB, CBO, and GAO were forced to abide by the provisions of the law. The President of the United States met his deadline. The American people accepted their March 1 sequestration. Yet Congress, the very body that formulated this timetable, has determined that it is above compliance with the law. The April 15 deadline for a Congressional budget resolution has come and gone without even a proposal from the majority party in the House.

And yes, we'll hear excuses from the other side of the aisle, claiming that the Gramm-Rudman timetable is not realistic. Yet there was more than enough time to criticize the President's budget—both here on the floor and across the country. In fact, there was so much time that the majority party deemed it necessary that the House meet only 27 of the 68 days since the President submitted his budget. But somehow, all this time suddenly ran out. And with it is running the patience of our constituents.

April 15 was a day of deadlines. The vast majority of the American people met theirs—Congress did not. But then, we in this body play by different rules. We make the laws, we don't have to abide by them. Thank you Mr. Speaker.

GO SOUTH YOUNG MAN

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin delivered a major televised address last night calling for constitutional changes in order to establish a more parliamentary form of government and proposing to move the Nation's capitol from Buenos Aires to northern Patagonia.

While moving the capitol might strike some as needlessly symbolic, I think it would have a positive, catalytic effect on the Argentine people.

The country has suffered from a frontier, Patagonia without a frontier spirit. Moving the capitol south into Patagonia would promote that spirit.

The move of Brazil's capitol from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia sparked a renewal of frontier spirit in that country.

Likewise with our young country when Congress voted in 1790 to move the capitol to the banks of the Potomac.

April 17, 1986

I commend President Alfonsin for his vision.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 16, 1986]

ARGENTINE LEADER PROPOSES MOVING CAPITAL TO PATAGONIA—ALFONSIN ALSO URGES CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

(By Bradley Graham)

BUENOS AIRES.—In his most ambitious initiative since leading Argentina's return to democracy more than two years ago, President Raul Alfonsin has proposed moving the nation's capital from Buenos Aires to the vast, sparsely settled region of Patagonia to serve as both symbol and impetus for the creation of "a second republic."

The Argentine leader coupled this startling proposal, delivered in a nationally televised address last night, with a call for constitutional reform that would strengthen congressional powers and establish a new balance between president and parliament patterned more after European models than the U.S. one.

He also spoke of the need to modernize public administration and perfect the judicial system to make it "more efficient, agile and accessible to all sectors of society."

The speech was praised here today as bold and imaginative. But many Argentines also said they doubted the transfer plan ever would take place.

Opposition leaders said the presidential project was meant as a political diversion and called it inopportune given Argentina's weak economic condition and other more urgent concerns.

Alfonsin offered no timetable for the move, which requires congressional approval, nor any suggestion of how Argentina, already struggling to cover a \$50 billion foreign debt, would pay for it.

Past Argentine governments have studied the feasibility of relocating the capital to decentralize the nation's political structure and reduce the influence of Buenos Aires. The metropolitan area has a population of more than 10 million and today contains 35 percent of the country's population, consumes 39 percent of its energy and employs 48 percent of all industrial workers and 45 percent of all commerce and service workers.

Nothing came of the earlier studies, the last one of which was commissioned in 1972 under military rule.

Alfonsin said the growth of Buenos Aires into "an excessive megalopolis" has paralyzed and distorted the strength of the whole nation, "destroying the foundations of federalism."

He suggested that a new capital be built at the northern edge of Patagonia in an area currently encompassing two towns—Viedma in the province of Rio Negro and Carmen de Patagones in the province of Buenos Aires.

The two towns, which lie opposite each other across the Rio Negro, have a combined population of about 50,000 and are located about 500 miles south of Buenos Aires.

As for what would become of Buenos Aires, Alfonsin pointed to the example of Rio de Janeiro, which has remained a commercial, cultural and tourist hub of Brazil despite the construction of Brasilia, which became the capital in 1960.

THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE AND THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN FARMING

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend to my colleagues, and to all those interested in the future of American agriculture, an article by Mr. Dan Rossman which appeared in the March 26, 1986, issue of the Gratiot County, MI, Herald.

Mr. Rossman, the Gratiot County agriculture agent, reviews some of the factors that have led to the present-day farm crisis—inflation, the grain embargo, the high U.S. dollar, increased interest rates—factors for which the American farmer cannot be blamed.

But more important than Mr. Rossman's review of how American farming arrived at its current crisis situation is his outlook for the future: Efforts to bring down the deficit, falling interest rates, declining oil prices, and a dollar whose value makes U.S. products once again competitive on world markets. All these are good signs for the American farmer. I urge my colleagues to give special attention to Mr. Rossman's discussion of the often vital assistance the Cooperative Extension Service provides to the American farmer in helping him, both financially and emotionally, through the current farming crisis. The Cooperative Extension Service has been helping American farmers and their families and today its services are needed more than ever. I am currently cosponsoring a resolution calling on the administration to give a higher priority in its budget considerations to the Cooperative Extension Service. I ask my colleagues to read Mr. Rossman's article, and join me in supporting the continued funding of the Cooperative Extension Service. The article follows:

[From The Gratiot County (MI) Herald, Mar. 26, 1986]

I BELIEVE IN THE FUTURE OF FARMING . . . OR DO I?

(By Dan Rossman, Gratiot Ag. Agent)

DEVELOPMENT OF A CRISIS

The farm situation is dismal.

Negative attitudes are expressed everywhere. The coffee shops, farm magazines, local newspapers, 6 o'clock news and even the theatres are portraying farm families as down and out, about ready to lose their farms.

Just six years ago agriculture was booming. Farm land was considered to be an excellent investment. Parents could hardly expand their operations fast enough to "make room" for their children to join them. Young people looked forward to prosperous careers in agriculture.

The situation has changed. Farming no longer looks profitable. Both parents and children are questioning whether they really believe in the future of farming. Thorough review of the key events which set the stage for today's farming crisis is needed to accurately assess whether there is a future in farming.

Major changes will take place in agriculture. The Cooperative Extension Service will play an increasingly more vital role in helping the farm community and families

through the transition. The value of the U.S. dollar, export levels, real interest rates, oil prices, the farm policy, U.S. deficit spending and other administration decision have affected the course of American agriculture.

The value of the U.S. dollar dropped at a steady pace throughout the 1970's. Each year American agricultural commodities cost foreign buyers less; consequently, the volume of United States exports rose from about 63 million metric tons per year to a high of 165 million metric tons in 1980. The world demand for U.S. food seemed endless. Some predicted that production would have a hard time keeping pace with the growing demands of a hungry world.

Real interest rates (interest on borrowed money minus inflation) were between 2 percent and 4 percent throughout the 1950's, 1960's, and early 1970's. In the early 1970's oil prices rose substantially. The U.S. money supply was increased. Inflation sky-rocketed. Real interest rates dropped to zero and even lower levels. During the mid 1970's a farmer could buy a tractor and sell it 4 years later for more than he paid for it. Land was appreciating in value, doubling and even tripling in price in some areas. Net farm income rose steadily in the 1970's to an all time high in 1979.

By 1980 farmers had enjoyed unprecedented borrowing power through their inflated land prices. Many had an excellent cash flow due to their high net incomes. The world was demanding their commodities. Prosperity was at the farm. Farmers responded by going all out. Hills and pastures were torn up and planted. Equipment was traded off and replaced with the biggest and the best. Land was bid up even higher. All the farmer had to do was sign his name, and the debt was his.

However, 1980 was also the turning point. The grain embargo with Russia combined with earlier embargo's in 1973, 1974, and 1975 gave foreign countries the sign that the United States was not a reliable food supplier. Foreign countries took steps to become more self-sufficient. Others invested in and began to buy from new agricultural production areas, such as Brazil. The Reagan administration took measures to tighten the monetary policy to control inflation. Inflation slowed, and the U.S. dollar rose. It was no longer as good a deal for foreign countries to buy U.S. agricultural commodities. Exports dropped 30 million metric tons in the next five years. Production continued at record breaking levels. Surplus and carryover mounted up. Commodity prices fell. High oil prices led to increased manufacturing costs and, in turn, higher costs to the farmers for fertilizer, chemicals, and fuel. High expenses and low prices resulted in a depressed net farm income. The U.S. accumulated an ever increasing trade deficit. Interest rates rose. High interest rates and a low inflation rate added up to a high real interest rate. At a high real interest rate, buying land with borrowed money was no longer appealing. Land prices fell. Lower land values reduced farmers net worth and borrowing power. On paper, debt to asset ratios rose to unacceptable (to lenders) levels.

Each year in the 1980's the situation worsened for the farm families. Those with large debt found that with their reduced incomes they could not even pay the interest on their notes. What were wise decisions to expand and produce in the 1970's turned into nightmares in the 1980's.

CRISIS SITUATION

Today the situation many farm families find themselves in is dismal. No longer do they have the net worth they once enjoyed. Projected cash flows for their operation are negative, or at best, close to break even.

Gratiot County Extension Agents estimate that 25 percent of their farm families have negative cash flow projections. 12 percent of the families have serious problems, and it is questionable whether they can endure another year. Some 15-18 percent of the families must make some major changes in their operations and in their lives.

Any change causes a certain amount of stress. The changes that these families will face are among the most stressful. Farm foreclosures lead the list.

The loss of a farm can create an emotional situation very much like the death of a close relative. The stress may be so hard to cope with that marriages and families break up because of it. Career changes will take place. Some, who have never worked anywhere but the farm, face major transitions in their lives. It's this emotional aspect of the current farm situation that too often is left unaddressed. Farm families are left to deal with it on their own.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION'S CURRENT ROLE

The Cooperative Extension Service is playing an especially critical role in the current agricultural crisis. Agents provide assistance for both the financial and emotional problems farmers face. Farm families can have an individual or a team analysis of their operation. Individual agents in Michigan are currently spending long hours helping farm families develop positive cash flow projections for the coming year. Teams of agents are providing in-depth farm analysis for families.

The teams are called Extension Management Assistance Teams (EMAT). Fourteen teams are currently in operation in the state. Team members are county and regional extension agents. Each team can be tailored to fit the particular situation of the farm families. Agents are available with specialization in farm management, dairy, livestock, crops, and human development. Families who use EMAT teams will get a second view of their farms. They can get a complete financial check up and several possible changes or alternatives. The family can evaluate the options, choose the ones best for them, and take action to make the changes that will improve their situation. One team is made up of M.S.U. specialists and works closely with agricultural related business.

The team also provides the farm family assurance that others do care and they are not alone. Help to get through the situation emotionally is just as important as the financial help. Extension agents are providing additional programs to help the farm families cope with the situation. Networking with rural churches, mental health departments, and social services is taking place throughout the state.

Some farm family members will be forced to seek off farm employment. Several extension agents are offering workshops to give these displaced people the skills and directions they need to find employment. These programs are jointly sponsored with community education departments and community colleges. A state-wide effort is in progress to assist in training and placing these farm family members also.

The farm families are not the only ones affected by the farm situation. Small rural villages are feeling the pinch too. Equip-

ment dealers and other agri-businesses are also economically troubled. An understanding of how the situation came about is needed by everyone. Nothing is achieved by blaming each other or oneself. Everyone must support and care for one another as rural communities work through their problems.

AGRICULTURE FUTURE

The future of agriculture is beginning to look a little brighter. The trends are turning. The major world factors that affect agriculture are changing direction.

For the last two months the value of the U.S. dollar had been dropping. This means exports could once again pick up. Inflation is predicated to increase. Assets will increase in value, and debt can be paid off with cheaper dollars. Measures are being taken to cut the deficit. Interest rates are slowly coming down.

Oil prices have fallen. Agricultural expenses should, in turn decrease. The new farm bill will keep the gross farm income fairly constant over the next 2-3 years by keeping production down. With a constant gross income and lower expenses, net farm income once again may begin to rise.

Profitability could slowly return to agriculture if these turnarounds continue. The return to profitability will be too slow for a number of farm families, and many will lose their farms. The farmers remaining will see an easy return to prosperity. The early 80's have taken its toll. The farmers that do remain must develop more sophisticated financial skills and must become wiser managers.

Changes and adjustments will have to be made. Over time, agriculture will continue to experience good and bad cycles. As sure as the human race will continue to need food to survive, there is a future in farming.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 1986, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the 7 preceding years I have served in Congress.

Assets

Real property

	Value
Single family residence at 609 Fort Williams Parkway, Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at \$397,600.00 Ratio of assessed to market value—100%). (Encumbered).....	\$397,600.00
Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessor's estimated market value. (Unencumbered).....	70,775.00

	Value
Undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ ths interest in residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of assessor's estimated fair market value of \$213,500.00 (Unencumbered).....	77,636.36

Total real property ... 546,011.36

PERSONAL PROPERTY

No. of shares	Common stocks	Value
450	First Interstate Bancorp. at \$64.625	\$29,081.25
48	Cyprus Minerals Corp. at \$23.625	1,134.00
382.405	American Telephone & Telegraph at \$22.125	8,460.71
508	Idaho Power Co. at \$26.125	13,271.50
37.371	American Information Technologies at \$119.50	4,465.83
37.374	Bell Atlantic at \$124.25	4,663.72
111.396	Bell South at \$55.875	6,224.25
37.683	NYNEX, Inc. at \$118.125	4,451.30
36.793	Pacific Telesis, Inc. at \$94.50	3,476.94
37.828	Southwest Bell, Inc. at \$92.875	3,513.28
37.538	US West, Inc. at \$100.375	3,767.88
476.858	Tenneco Corp. at \$38.75	18,478.25
284	Nevada Power Co. at \$39.25	11,147.00
300	Anchor Hocking Corp. at \$29.00	8,700.00
360	General Mills, Inc. at \$74.25	26,730.00
800	Kellogg Corp. at \$42.75	34,200.00
1,000	Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc. at \$105.25	105,250.00
1,000	Halliburton Co. at \$22.625	22,625.00
3016	Kimberly-Clark Corp. at \$86.00	259,376.00
445	Insilco Corp. at \$23.875	10,624.38
200	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing at \$105.25	21,050.00
100	Rank Organization, Ltd. ADR at \$8.1875	818.75
616	Exxon Corp. at \$55.75	34,342.00
480	Amoco Corp. at \$58.625	28,140.00
510	Dart & Kraft, Inc. at \$51.50	26,265.00
720	Eastman Kodak Co. at \$62.50	45,000.00
200	General Electric Co. at \$78.50	15,700.00
204	General Motors Corp. at \$86.25	17,595.00
10	General Motors Corp. Series H at \$47.625	476.25
600	Merck & Co. Inc. at \$174.25	104,550.00
200	Warner Lambert Co. at \$55.75	11,150.00
100	Continental Corp. at \$52.375	5,237.50
200	Sears Roebuck & Co. at \$49.50	9,900.00
232.265	Sperry Corp. at \$51.50	11,961.65
455	Ogden Corp. at \$31.875	14,503.00
455	OMI Corp. at \$4.1875	1,905.31
287	International Business Machines Co. at \$151.50	43,480.50
900	Inland Steel Co. at \$26.75	24,075.00
108	Kenner Parker Toys, Inc. at \$22.375	2,416.50
72	Crystal Brands, Inc. at \$23.375	1,683.00
504	Monsanto Corp. at \$62.60	31,500.00
26	Wisconsin Securities Corp. of Delaware at \$220.00	5,720.00
333	Benton County Mining Co. at no value	nil.
	Total common stocks	1,037,090.75

Face amount	Life insurance policies	Cash surrender value
\$12,000	Northwestern Mutual #4378000	\$12,099.63
\$30,000	Northwestern Mutual #4574061	28,750.31
\$10,000	Massachusetts Mutual #4116575	2,896.77
\$100,000	Massachusetts Mutual #4228344	47,685.28
\$25,000	Old Line Life Insurance Co. #515950	15,263.14
	Total life insurance policies	106,695.13

Bank and savings and loan accounts

Marine Bank, N.A. of Milwaukee; Checking account no. 4000-9368.....	\$77.98
Marine Bank, N.A. of Milwaukee; Checking account no. 0046-2366.....	277.96
Marine Bank, N.A. of Milwaukee; Money market account no. 4011-5247.....	107,319.36
Marine Bank, N.A. of Milwaukee; Savings account no. 497-525.....	498.86
Freedom Savings & Loan of Menomonee Falls, Wis.; Savings account no. 2-0033206.....	3,928.80
Sergeant at Arms, U.S. House of Representatives; Checking account no. 748.....	111.69

Burke & Herbert Bank of Alexandria, VA.; Checking account no. 601-301-5.....	796.44
Freedom Savings & Loan of Menomonee Falls, Wis.; Individual retirement account.....	12,408.88
Total bank and savings and loan accounts.....	125,419.67

Miscellaneous

1985 Pontiac 6000 automobile (at Blue Book wholesale value).....	\$7,775.00
Office furniture and equipment.....	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing, and personal property (estimated).....	45,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated).....	16,000.00
Interest in Wisconsin Retirement Fund.....	20,955.01
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund.....	37,624.39
Total miscellaneous ..	128,354.40

Total assets..... 1,943,571.31

Liabilities

Sovran Mortgage Company of Richmond, VA. (Amount due on mortgage on Alexandria, VA. residence) #564377.....	187,463.10
Miscellaneous 30 day charge account (estimated).....	1,000.00
Total liabilities.....	188,463.10

Net worth..... 1,755,108.21

Statement of 1985 taxes paid

Federal income tax.....	\$30,812.00
Wisconsin income tax.....	10,253.00
Menomonee Falls, Wis. property tax.....	1,719.63
Alexandria, Va. property tax.....	2,062.77

I further declare that I am the direct beneficiary of one trust and a contingent beneficiary of one trust. I have no control over the assets of the trust of which I am a direct beneficiary and am a co-trustee of the other trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of our minor sons, F. James Sensenbrenner III and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner and are also custodians of accounts established for the benefit of each son under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act.

Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr.

MATT SNYDER, NEBRASKA WINNER 1985-86 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. VIRGINIA SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the

winning entry in the Nebraska Voice of Democracy contest, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary.

The author is Matthew Snyder of Broken Bow, NE, and I am extremely proud of his inspirational thoughts about the future of America. I hope my colleagues will find his essay of interest:

NEW HORIZONS FOR AMERICA'S YOUTH
(By Matt Snyder)

We stand right at the mid-point of the decade. In only fifteen years we will be welcoming a new millennium—the year 2000. As we look toward that horizon—toward the twenty-first century—we realize that it is today's American youth who will determine our nation's course.

How will we do? It is appropriate and timely for use to begin now, preparing for the challenges America and our generation will face.

First, let me backtrack a little to consider how earlier generations of Americans prepared themselves for the coming of a new century. From our nation's very birth, Americans have accepted challenges which seemed to threaten our future. As we approached the nineteenth century, colonial farmers and merchants, trappers and bookkeepers, formed hometown militias and risked their lives in battle against those who would deny basic human rights in this new land.

Midway through that century, Americans again were called to take up arms to preserve the unity of our young country, and our nation came out of this internal struggle a freer and stronger country.

Barely into the twentieth century Americans were called to battle twice, joining free forces all over the world—forces determined that mankind would not be ruled by fascist tyrants. Once again we proved to ourselves and to others, that America was strong and more than willing to protect that invaluable freedom with the strength that is America.

I think it is appropriate, as we consider the new millennium on our horizon, that we remember the lessons yesterday—that they might guide us tomorrow. Consider, for a moment, one of those lessons as described by an American poet, Douglas Mallach, in the first stanza of this poem. He creates an imagery which seems very appropriate here.

The tree that never had to fight
For sun and sky and air and light;
That stood out in the open plain
And always got its share of rain,
Never became a forest king,
But lived and died a shrubby thing.

Facing challenges with optimism and courage has become an American tradition—a tradition we must carry with us into the twenty-first century. If we see a better life on the horizon, we must not be blind to the challenges which lie between us and that dream.

We know that if we are to conquer disease, we must begin our preparation today. If our horizon holds dreams of energy independence, it is today's graduates who will have to find new ways to tap new deposits of oil and coal below the earth's surface. If the very spirit of America is to serve us well into the new era, we must accept the challenge of instilling American values in the next generation.

America is rich in resources—resources beyond minerals and food, beyond medical advances and education. And we are at this moment at the brink of discovering and developing that which I am convinced is our

greatest resource of all, our generosity and pride of nation.

It is a unique opportunity for America's youth to lead this exploration and development. And when today's youth reach those horizons which they explored and then developed, they can say.

America fought.

And America will be that forest king.

When we meet those horizons we have set, we must not stop. We must expand them. We must not only find ways to reach below the earth's surface, but we must put our energy resources to work to keep America the industrial giant of the world. We must not only prepare to conquer disease, but we must continue to improve the quality of life. We should not stop at instilling American values in the next generation, but must live so that each new generation has cause to be proud of their country. And after we have expanded and passed those horizons we set, we can say with pride in our voice,

America grew,

America is the forest king,

And America will never die a shrubby thing.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PAT SWINDALL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. SWINDALL. Mr. Speaker, due to a mechanical malfunction with the electronic voting device, my vote on rollcall No. 84 was, unfortunately, not recorded. Were my vote recorded on this amendment offered by Congressman BARTLETT, it would have been "Yea."

NEW HORIZONS FOR AMERICA'S YOUTH

HON. THOMAS J. TAUKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. TAUKE. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest. Winners from each State were chosen from more than 250,000 secondary school students who participated in the 1986 contest.

I am pleased to offer to my colleagues the winning script from the State of Iowa. John Hedgecoth, a junior from Cedar Rapids, won the recognition with a thoughtful dissertation on the immense challenges facing U.S. youth stemming from rapid growth of knowledge and technology. John, son of Dale and Beverly Hedgecoth, attends College Community School in Cedar Rapids.

NEW HORIZONS FOR AMERICA'S YOUTH

(By John Hedgecoth)

As I awoke in the chilly Colorado air, the song of a bird informed me that the morning had begun without me. As I stepped outside, though, I noticed something missing. There were only red streaks across the sky, no other light.

Eventually I figured out that because we were located in a valley, the sun had to rise above a mountain to reach us. In so many

ways, this is an accurate representation of the situation of America's youth today. Because of the nation's social, political, and economic problems, our horizon lies beyond a peak that we must first attain before reaching it. We can rise above the valley that our nation has slipped into if we understand what's happening in the present and work to correct our problems in the future.

Arguably the most threatening development in the world community in recent years for the United States has been the drastic increase in the amount of knowledge and technology in the world. It will ultimately be the responsibility of my generation to deal with this high-tech revolution and this nation must take control of it if we are to remain a world power. With the advent of the computer age and the development of lasers, robots, and the like, knowledge is exploding, increasing at unbelievable rates.

For most Americans, much of the new technology is out of reach, not understood. This new knowledge must be brought under control and grasped by America's youth if we are to move on up the mountain. Gaining control, though, is not the only objective in tackling the high-tech revolution. After grasping it, we must put it to practical use here in America.

During the industrial revolution, thousands of inventions were created in the United States, along with new production methods, and even new marketing strategies. Today, we see the same phenomena, ideas springing up all over the country. But unlike the industrial revolution, many of these ideas are not being kept in the United States. Up and coming nations such as Japan take technology developed here in the United States and harness it for practical use, then market it back here. It seems that everywhere you turn the newest high-tech ideas are foreign made. The best televisions, the most advanced cars, are made outside the United States. It is the responsibility of my generation in the coming years to harness new ideas and produce them here. For the first time the United States is a debtor nation in trade. We have the technology, and the leaders, businessmen, investors, executives, and workers of tomorrow must work to keep American technology harnessed and used at home.

Gaining control of and harnessing technology and knowledge, however, are both relatively easy concepts to visualize, but may be more difficult to implement.

With knowledge and technology comes man's natural drive to try and make life easier. Today the newest inventions make middle class life more plush than it has even been before. More computerized household items and a more automated workplace means life can become very easy for America but—with automation comes what appears to be less of a need for manpower, when in reality, manpower needs to be and must be present in order for our society to function. This is the largest portion of the challenge, the strongest part of the peak.

With more and more jobs becoming automated and those jobs that remain becoming more highly skilled, where is the place for the worker in future society? It is inconceivable that all workers could be employed in service occupations, so the challenge is to improve the quality, but at the same time hang on to the old patterns of American life.

If my generation can gain control of and harness this new influx of knowledge and technology, and at the same time keep a

stable society, we will have come to the top of the peak, to find the sun shining bright on the new horizon.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN TAIWAN

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues an address given before the Formosan Association for Public Affairs by a distinguished member of the other body, Senator HART of Colorado.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR GARY HART, FORMOSAN ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS, FEBRUARY 27, 1986

It's a pleasure for me to be here today to address this gathering sponsored by the Formosan Association for Public Affairs. Since 1982, FAPA has established itself as a leading organization speaking out on behalf of human rights for the people of Taiwan. The activities of FAPA have been widely recognized within the Congress and among Americans who concern themselves with peace and justice in Asia and beyond.

This day has an historic significance for US-Asian relations; indeed, for relations between East and West as a whole. The signing of the Shanghai Communiqué fourteen years ago began a transformation of the foundations of the world order, marked by the opening of a relationship with the People's Republic. The so-called normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic was widely heralded, bringing forward the possibility of reduced international tensions and a new partnership in Asia.

For the people of Taiwan, however, this new era has been especially challenging, marked by the rupture of diplomatic relations with the United States and an increasingly difficult and hazardous international status.

But the United States has a long historic relationship with the people of Taiwan. Taiwan is clearly recognized as one of Asia's economic miracles, sustaining annual growth rates of ten percent or more in recent years. Taiwan has developed at an unprecedented pace from an agricultural to an industrial economy, an economy in which the United States has invested over \$1 billion over the years. Visitors to Taiwan return with deep impressions of the cultural vibrancy, the high rate of literacy and the overall sophistication of Taiwanese society. It is a fact that Taiwan, in spite of the severe adversities it has faced in its recent history, enjoys some of the highest living and educational standards in Asia.

For most Americans, however, there is a cloud which hangs over our relations with the people of Taiwan. The issues are fundamentally political. The perception is widespread that Taiwan's political development has not kept pace with its economic progress. Despite the near universal economic enfranchisement of the Taiwanese population, the perception is strong in the United States that the people on Taiwan have not had access to adequate political participation. Thirty seven years of martial law, even during times of challenge to external security, cannot be sanctioned by Americans.

For many in Taiwan, the threat of external invasion is sufficient reason to restrict political activity and free expression. It is understandable, they argue, that a society which lives in a constant state of fear for its survival cannot possibly afford the luxury of domestic political liberties.

These political conditions are not accepted by an American public which equates modernity with freedom. As we have seen in many areas of the world—from Central America, to Haiti, to the Philippines—the American public does not countenance political repression. Some call this view naive. In my judgment, it is both a practical policy and a moral imperative.

Our nation believes from experience that democracy is not only the preferred path to modernization, but a prerequisite for stability and the long-term viability of governments.

The United States policy will continue to be conditioned by what we call "linkage"—the inherent relationship between U.S. involvement in a country and the pattern of its political behavior. If we have linkage in our relations with the Soviet Union—where arms control agreements are impeded by Soviet human rights violations, even when the Soviets have the power to annihilate us—one can be sure this will be the case with other states which hold fewer cards.

I believe Americans and the people of Taiwan share a common vision which enables them to increase their prosperity under genuine democratic rule. We differ not in goals, but in means. I and most Americans strongly support the efforts of those in Taiwan working through legal channels to increase political participation, respect for human rights and freedom of expression. I and most Americans are opposed to martial law—not just for its pernicious effect on individuals, but because of our conviction that this kind of repression ultimately leads to instability.

I applaud the progress that has been made recently in incorporating more native Taiwanese in the political process, including the growth in the number of native Taiwanese in the parliament. I would hope and encourage my Taiwanese friends to continue this progress, and to permit formally constituted opposition parties to participate in a pluralistic system. But it must be recognized that the threat to Taiwan's interests do not reside with its own people—unless they are denied basic human freedoms. Enfranchised, they will work for the common good, united behind the common goals of prosperity and security. Disenfranchised, they may try to express political grievances through insurgency or violence. This is the imperative of political modernization.

It is not for me to spell out the details of Taiwan's future. The United States has pledged under the Taiwan Relations Act to (quote) "make clear that the United States decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means." This is a fundamental commitment. And for now, all indications from the PRC are encouraging. Tensions in the Taiwan Strait are at an historic low. And the government of the PRC continues to pledge for its part that it has no intention of resorting to violence to resolve the disputes over Taiwan's destiny.

It has been my privilege to work with the leaders of FAPA for democracy and human rights on Taiwan since this young organization was formed four years ago. They've fought effectively for Congressional resolu-

tions which focus attention on martial law, and made personal pleas on the behalf of individuals whose human rights have been violated. With your help, we've been able to make a difference in the lives of people whose anguish and repression would not otherwise be known.

ARTS APPROPRIATIONS

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, today, artists across this country are fighting for their lives. In spite of their best efforts to become financially sound, these efforts are being cruelly and unnecessarily undermined. Federal funding of our Nation's cultural programs is the cornerstone of a complex and interdependent system of arts fundraising. In order to keep our Nation's cultural activity thriving, this Federal money must continue to be available.

This morning I testified at a hearing of the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Interior, in support of funding for the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Institute of Museum Services, and the Historic Preservation Fund. I urge all of my colleagues to weigh the true value of the arts and humanities to our society and to treat those programs fairly when considering the Nation's budget for the coming year. The text of my statement follows:

Mr. Chairman. Thank you for this opportunity to present my views before the distinguished members of the subcommittee regarding President Reagan's fiscal year 1987 budget proposal for the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities, the Institute of Museum Services, and the Historic Preservation Fund. As an Executive Board member of the Congressional Arts Caucus and representative of a district in which perhaps the greatest number of artists work and reside, I commend the Chairman and Subcommittee for your diligent work and consistent support of our nation's cultural programs.

It is unfortunate that we must meet this year under circumstances no better than those under which we have been meeting for the last five years. The President has again proposed a budget for the arts and humanities that is both inadequate and unjust.

Under the President's latest plan, which is nearly identical to that which we rejected last year, the budget of the National Endowment for the Arts would be reduced by 12.5 percent, from \$165.6 million to \$144.9 million. Humanities funding would suffer a 9.3 percent cut, from \$139.4 million to \$126.4 million. And the IMS would be cut by 98 percent, leaving just enough to close down shop.

Special attention must be paid to the plight of the Institute of Museum Services. This is the fourth time Mr. Reagan has proposed the elimination of this program, which provides the only outside operating support available to museums. To annually subject the museum community to a life or death fight for survival is both cruel and unnecessary.

The Congress, with your strong leadership, has steadfastly overcome past administration proposals to gut funding for the arts and humanities. This year, unfortunately, the prospects for similar victories have worsened. Something new has happened in Washington in the past year: adoption of the Gramm-Rudman budget balancing act.

Mr. Reagan claims that programs such as the arts must be sacrificed to ease the deficit crisis. True, our budget is out of balance, but clearly it is not the fault of spending for the arts or any other domestic program. It is the result of an inequitable tax policy and an unprecedented peace-time military buildup. With proposed outlays for cultural programs totaling five one-hundredths of one percent of the total federal budget, how much savings through cuts to these programs can Mr. Reagan possibly hope to achieve?

The government's support of cultural excellence has benefitted the general welfare of this nation far beyond the minuscule financial investment. For us in New York City, the arts are not only a source of pride and cultural enrichment, they are big business. The arts contribute over \$5.6 billion to the economy of the region, generating over 117,000 jobs, enriching hotels, restaurants, real estate, utilities, transportation, medical and educational services and the finance and insurance businesses.

While the arts are an economic boon to us, they are not self-supporting. In spite of the efforts of cultural organizations to take on a larger part of the financial burden, their efforts are continually being undermined. The administration's persistent efforts to eliminate postal subsidies for non-profit organizations have resulted in a 45 percent increase in mailing costs since January 1st, denying many arts organizations one of the most crucial instruments for fundraising. Spiraling real estate costs, especially in New York City, are squeezing artists out of necessary rehearsal and performance space. Insurance costs have become prohibitive, corporate mergers are eliminating corporate arts programs, and proposed changes in the tax code may limit charitable contributions. And with the prospect of Gramm-Rudman taking huge amounts of money from state and local governments, their funding programs will focus more acutely on the needs of the hungry, the homeless, and the unemployed.

It has been the President's intention all along to shift the burden of the arts to private rather than public funding. But the President must realize that even if the private sector could assume all the financial responsibility for the arts, it would not resolve all the problems created by federal cutbacks. Private donors usually avoid supporting unusual or controversial efforts. Corporations risk the least and gain the most by contributing to established cultural institutions and to projects that are likely to have widespread popular support. We risk choking off spontaneity and innovation, which are the lifeblood of artistic creativity, when we depend too heavily on private funding. Our artists on the vanguard of creative development would be hardest hit of all.

Federal support is an essential part of our nation's network of cultural support which includes all levels of government, corporations, foundations, and individuals. Arts organizations, large and small, will attest that when the federal funds come in, other funders show up. We cannot support the administration's attempt to destroy this interdependent system.

Mr. Chairman, your task this year is especially difficult. The pressures under which you are working are tremendous. But I urge the subcommittee to weigh the true value of the arts and treat these programs fairly. If we are going to continue our efforts to encourage and strengthen our nation's artistic and cultural life, then we absolutely must continue our support for these modestly priced federal programs. Funding for the arts is one of the best investments we can make for the future of this nation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AMENDMENTS OF 1986

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1986

Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Hazardous Materials Transportation Safety Amendments of 1986. This legislation is a comprehensive package of proposals which, I believe, will go a long way toward making some sense out of our hazardous materials transportation laws.

Over the past several months I have been pleased to work with many of our colleagues including Representative CARLIS COLLINS on this legislation. Last October, I formed an informal task force in my own State of Colorado comprised of a bipartisan group of State legislators, State and local officials, and community groups to help me draft this bill. We have received input on the legislation from all over the country—from as many as 30 States.

According to the Department of Transportation, in 1984 there were 37,800 accidents involving trucks which resulted in 2,700 fatalities, 2,800 injuries, and \$390 million in property damage. As more and more hazardous material is being transported, the risks to all of us increase substantially. Yet, our Federal truck safety and hazardous materials transportation laws are so weak, confusing, and often conflicting that it is no wonder they are rarely enforced.

The Federal Truck Safety and Hazardous Materials Programs are administered through at least three different agencies in the Department of Transportation alone. They are rarely coordinated and extremely underfunded in proportion to their public health and safety missions. Because data collection is virtually nonexistent, Federal authorities don't even know who or what they are overseeing. This confusion hampers State enforcement efforts and makes our safety laws an accident waiting to happen.

Federal rules on routing, which require trucks carrying hazardous materials to go around populous areas, have rarely been enforced, and sometimes conflict with local rules. Regulations requiring that trucks carrying explosives are attended at all times by a driver or a qualified representative are unenforceable. Why? Because there are no Federal standards for these parking places, called safe havens. Most States, have not designated special places for the safe parking of hazardous materials. Drivers of trucks with dan-

gerous materials sleep somewhere, but in which neighborhood?

Federal laws governing drivers of trucks carrying hazardous and nuclear materials are extremely weak. In most cases, a driver carrying bombs has no greater experience or qualifications than a driver carrying a load of vegetables. In fact, Federal regulations merely require that a driver of a truck carrying hazardous materials take a general, open-book test that contains only a couple of questions on hazardous materials. Incredibly, the driver only has to take the test, not pass it. Drivers carrying hazardous materials are not required to be familiar with any other aspects of driving—such as how to negotiate a Colorado mountain pass—which obviously could affect safety. This is an intolerable situation.

I was amazed to learn that 64 percent of hazardous materials incidents which occurred in the last 4 years were caused by human error. The National Transportation Safety Board has investigated numerous accidents that may have been prevented by better training of those who load, unload, and handle hazardous materials. Clearly, safety must start at the loading dock.

An Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] report released 2 weeks ago dramatically highlighted serious deficiencies in our emergency response capabilities. In its press statement, OTA concluded that 75 percent of local police and firefighters, often the first to respond to an accident, are unprepared to deal with a hazardous materials disaster. Surely, we can not afford to leave our public safety officials unprepared to deal with hazardous materials incidents.

Nuclear transportation is a critical issue that is becoming more serious with the passage of time. When permanent nuclear waste repositories are finally designated—most likely in the West—Colorado may be seriously affected. Yet, in designating these sites the Department of Energy has given short shift to the impact on the country of transporting nuclear materials.

So what can we do about these problems? As many State legislators know too well, the answers are neither easy nor clear cut. Protecting our citizens involves a partnership of Federal, State, and local governments. Shippers and carriers benefit from the safe transportation of hazardous materials because a good safety record is good business. Everyone must work together toward protecting the public.

The Hazardous Materials Transportation Safety Amendments legislation seeks to foster a constructive partnership between all interested parties. It strives to recognize Federal, State, and local responsibilities. It encourages national standards in some areas to end confusion, while at the same time, it urges States and localities to deal with transportation problems within their jurisdictions.

Let me summarize the major provisions of this legislation:

COORDINATION OF SAFETY PROGRAMS

First, this legislation moves the motor carrier safety functions from the Federal Highway Administration [FHWA], and hazardous materials transportation functions from the Research and Special Programs Administration [RSPA]

to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA]. This is more than a shift of acronyms. These changes provide a focal point for truck safety and hazardous materials in the Department of Transportation by combining agencies that issue vehicle standards, enforce in-use regulations, inspect and audit carriers and shippers and set standards for routing, emergency response training, packaging, and placarding. We are creating a sort of one-stop-shopping for hazardous materials transportation which should be of tremendous help to States and localities and will help facilitate better congressional oversight.

INCREASED RESOURCES

Second, the legislation authorizes increased funding for motor carrier safety and for hazardous materials programs conducted by the Federal Government. Currently, there is only one Federal inspector for every 40,000 trucks. In my own State of Colorado, there are only two part-time inspectors and one trainee to audit the 2,600 motor carriers domiciled there. Clearly this is an impossible workload. Thus, this legislation requires the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety to hire 150 new Federal safety inspectors and auditors over the next 2 years—more than double the current Federal force. I am pleased to see that the Department of Transportation has also recognized this severe problem and has proposed an increase in inspectors.

The legislation also authorizes increased funding for the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program [MCSAP], and extends the program through 1989. MCSAP provides grants to States to hire truck safety inspectors and funds other motor carrier safety efforts. This additional funding will come from the Highway Trust Fund which is projected to have a \$9 billion balance at the beginning of fiscal year 1987. Thus, increased funding will not result in additional costs to the taxpayers.

ROUTES AND SAFE HAVENS

The legislation provides grants from MCSAP to States and localities to determine the safest routes for transportation to designated routes within and between their jurisdictions. This is a State and local function, as these entities are best able to develop safest route scenarios. What we are providing here are incentive grants to get States and localities talking with industry and neighboring States and jurisdictions to designate sensible routes that provide the greatest protection for citizens. DOT is charged with developing the technical guidelines to help aid this process and to settle disputes, should they arise between States.

DOT is also required to set minimum standards for safe havens for hazardous materials, including explosives and nuclear materials, and to give guidance to States in designating these protected parking spots. A directory of routes and safe havens must also be published so that motor carriers have a directory of where they may travel.

REGISTRATION

This bill requires DOT to annually register shippers, carriers, manufacturers, and others connected with hazardous materials transportation. This provision is extremely important because DOT does not now have accurate data on who or what it is regulating. How can

we target enforcement if we do not know what is out there on the roads?

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergency response is primarily a local issue, but, as OTA recently concluded, there is a pressing national need to train first responders—police and firefighters who are often the first on the scene of an accident. Many different training programs exist, but they are not reaching sufficient numbers of first responders. A particularly severe need for training exists in the smaller urban and rural areas of the country. These smaller localities are often those places least able to afford training for their personnel. Moreover, some training programs are simply inadequate.

This section of my legislation requires the Secretary of Transportation to make grants to States and localities to train personnel to make emergency responses. The bill authorizes grants from the Highway Trust Fund at \$5 million for fiscal year 1987, \$10 million for fiscal year 1988, and \$15 million for fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991 respectively. Any State or locality can apply for a grant to cover up to 75 percent of the cost of a training program. Additionally, DOT is required to establish guidelines for training programs used under the grant. Thus, we're helping to pay the cost of training personnel and ensuring that training is adequate.

DRIVER QUALIFICATIONS

While licensing drivers is, and should remain a function of each individual State, there is a tremendous Federal interest in ensuring that drivers of trucks carrying hazardous materials in interstate commerce have the necessary experience and qualifications to do so. We are only too aware in Colorado that truck drivers are unfamiliar with our mountainous terrain. The very frequent use of runaway truck ramps in our mountains highlights this point. The torpedo accident illustrated how easy it is for a person with little previous experience to drive legally a vehicle carrying explosives.

This legislation requires DOT to conduct a rulemaking to beef up qualifications for drivers of trucks carrying hazardous materials. DOT is required to consult with and take recommendations of States, motor vehicle administrators, carriers, shippers, insurers and drivers of hazardous materials in setting standards. In order to drive a truck carrying hazardous materials, the driver must have successfully completed a written examination, have experience in driving trucks with nonhazardous materials first, have experience in driving over different terrains—the mountains, for example—be familiar with motor carrier safety regulations and hazardous materials transportation regulations and have knowledge of emergency response equipment and procedures.

States would be required to implement these new procedures for licensing drivers of hazardous materials in 2 years' time. If a State has a better idea or additional requirements, we allow that flexibility. If some States do not adopt these new driver qualifications they would be subject to losing 15 percent of their MCSAP grant in each year in which the State does not comply with these standards. While I don't often advocate this type of penalty, the need for uniformity in licensing drivers who transport dangerous materials is clear: Unless all States have similar laws, there will be the

tendency for drivers to get licensed in the State with the easiest qualifications. This would clearly undermine the benefits of the program.

This section also requires those who handle hazardous materials in the loading and unloading stages to know how to do so.

NUCLEAR TRANSPORTATION

This section requires the Secretary of Transportation to conduct an analysis of the risks to health, safety, and the environment associated with the transportation of high-level nuclear waste and spent fuel to the five potential geologic repository sites to be nominated under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, and to and from any monitored retrievable storage site authorized under that Act.

This is an important section for many areas of the country. Although the Secretary of Energy is supposed to be considering transportation of nuclear wastes, this issue has not been addressed with sufficient vigor. For example, it is vitally important to us in Colorado—as we look at the prospect of nearly 6,000 shipments of nuclear waste through our State—that the transportation impact be considered. I believe that DOT, with its expertise in this area, can provide valuable input into this process.

TRUCK BRAKES

When my subcommittee held hearings on truck safety enforcement last summer in Denver, Colorado's Governor Lamm testified that 21 percent of the violations found in recent state truck inspections were brake violations. Obviously, proper maintenance of truck brakes is critical in a State with such mountainous terrain. Yet, I discovered that Federal rules allow front brakes on trucks to be disconnected. In fact, some operators believe that disconnecting truck brakes helps the driver to maneuver their vehicles better. This is absurd. Thus, this legislation abolishes the regulation allowing brakes disconnection and requires DOT to take steps to educate drivers on the need for front brakes.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite our colleagues in the House to cosponsor this legislation and to join me in working to see that it is passed.

The bill follows:

H.R. 4612

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hazardous Materials Transportation Safety Amendments of 1986".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) according to data of the Department of Transportation there were 37,800 accidents in 1984 involving regulated motor carriers, which resulted in 2,700 fatalities, 28,000 injuries, and \$390,000,000 in property damage;

(2) the ratio of Federal safety inspectors to carriers has worsened substantially, as demonstrated by the fact that in 1975 there was 1 safety inspector for every 1,300 carriers, and in 1984 there was 1 for every 2,200 carriers or approximately 1 inspector for every 40,000 trucks;

(3) motor carrier safety functions of the Department of Transportation have not been carried out efficiently and effectively;

(4) the responsibility for hazardous materials transportation safety and enforcement in the Department of Transportation is not coordinated;

(5) there exists within the Federal Highway Administration the conflicting roles of promoting and regulating the highway transportation industry which have directly affected the ability of the United States Government to protect its citizens and ensure the safety of its system of interstate highway transportation;

(6) the Office of Technology Assessment has concluded that 75 percent of firefighters and police in the United States are inadequately prepared to respond to a hazardous materials transportation accident;

(7) the lack of designated routes for the motor carrier transportation of hazardous materials has hampered enforcement of Federal routing regulations and caused confusion among carriers and shippers;

(8) the Department of Transportation guidance to States and localities has lacked clear and concise methodology of the designation of routes for motor carriers transporting hazardous materials;

(9) since guidelines for the temporary storage of class A and B explosives and highway route controlled quantity radioactive materials are vague, few safe haven sites have been designated, and there is no official inventory of such sites, carriers are induced to improperly store such explosives and materials while they are in transit;

(10) the lack of an effective hazardous materials registration program for shippers and carriers has left the Department of Transportation with an incomplete inventory of those subject to its enforcement and has hampered effective targeting of enforcement;

(11) the Federal Government has not yet adequately assessed either the health, safety, or environmental risks of transporting high level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuels or the transportation modes or routes that minimize such risks; and

(12) the training regulations of the Secretary of Transportation covering drivers and workers involved in the transportation of hazardous materials are vague and inadequate.

SEC. 3. COORDINATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

(a) CENTRALIZATION AND COORDINATION.—Section 105(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (1), by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (10), and by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) duties and powers vested in the Secretary by chapters 5 and 31 (except those related to rail carriers);

"(3) duties and powers vested in the Secretary by sections 206, 210, and 212 of the Motor Carrier Safety Act of 1984 (49 U.S.C. App. 2505, 2509, and 2511);

"(4) duties and powers vested in the Secretary under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. App. 1801 and following) to inspect and examine records and properties of persons and enforce regulations with respect to motor vehicles and the transportation or shipment of hazardous materials by motor vehicle;

"(5) duties and powers vested in the Secretary under section 18 of the Noise Control Act of 1972 (42 U.S.C. 4917);

"(6) duties and powers vested in the Secretary under section 30 of the Motor Carrier Act of 1980 (49 U.S.C. 10927 note);

"(7) duties and powers vested in the Secretary under section 18 of the Bus Regulatory Reform Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 10927 note);

"(8) duties and powers vested in the Secretary under sections 401 through 404, and section 414, of the Surface Transportation Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2301-2304 and 2314);

"(9) duties and powers vested in the Secretary under the Act of February 23, 1905 (49 U.S.C. App. 1201 and following); and"

(b) BUREAU OF MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY.—Section 105 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

"(f)(1) There is established in the Administration a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the 'Bureau').

"(2) The Bureau shall be headed by an Associate Deputy Administrator for Motor Carrier Safety who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

"(3) The Associate Deputy Administrator shall have direct control over employees of the Bureau, and the employees of the Bureau shall report directly to the Associate Deputy Administrator.

"(4) The Administrator shall carry out the following duties and powers through the Associate Deputy Administrator for Motor Carrier Safety:

"(A) Duties and powers vested in or assigned to the Administrator to the extent they pertain to (i) investigations and enforcement operations regarding motor carrier safety conducted by offices and other units which are not located at the site of the principal office of the Administration and (ii) coordination of such operations and those conducted by State and local law enforcement offices.

"(B) Duties and powers under sections 401 through 404, and section 414, of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2301-2304).

"(C) Such additional duties and powers as may be prescribed by the Administrator.

"(5) Subject to the approval of the administrator, the Associate Deputy Administrator may issue rules and regulations to carry out powers and duties under this subsection.

"(6) The head of the other organizational units within the Administration shall consult with the Associate Deputy Administrator regarding any matters within their organizational units regarding motor carrier safety.

"(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the position held by a motor carrier safety inspector employed by the Administration shall be classified in accordance with chapter 51 of title 5, but at not lower than the grade of the General Schedule at which it was classified on January 1, 1982."

(c) OFFICE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION.—Section 105 of title 49, United States Code (as amended by subsection (b)), is amended by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

"(g)(1) There is established in the Administration an office to be known as the Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the 'Office').

"(2) The Office shall be headed by an Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Transportation who shall be appointed by the Secretary from persons who are technically qualified in hazardous materials transportation.

"(3) The Associate Administrator shall have direct control over employees of the Office, and the employees of the Office

shall report directly to the Associate Administrator.

"(4) The Administrator shall carry out the following duties and powers through the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Transportation:

"(A) The duties and powers of the Secretary of Transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act other than the duties and powers delegated to the Coast Guard (49 C.F.R. § 1.46(t)), to the Federal Aviation Administration (49 C.F.R. § 1.47(j)), to the Federal Highway Administration (49 C.F.R. § 1.48(u)), and to the Federal Railroad Administration (49 C.F.R. § 1.49(s)).

"(B) The duties and powers of the Secretary of Transportation under section 306(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

"(C) The duties and powers of the Secretary of Transportation under section 137 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

(d) MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY RATINGS.—Section 105 of title 49, United States Code (as amended by subsection (c)), is amended by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

"(h) The Associate Deputy Administrator for Motor Carrier Safety shall notify each motor carrier of the safety rating established for the carrier under subsection (f)(4)(A). The carrier shall be notified of such rating upon completion of the investigation or audit conducted to establish such rating. Effective one year after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Associate Deputy Administrator shall publish annually such safety ratings. The Government Printing Office shall make the publication of such rating available to the public at reasonable cost."

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration not to exceed \$19,600,000 for fiscal year 1987 and \$21,000,000 for fiscal year 1988 to carry out functions relating to motor carrier safety. The Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration shall obligate funds appropriated under this subsection to increase by 150 the number of motor carrier safety inspectors employed by the Administration.

(b) SURFACE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1982.—Section 404 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (49 App. U.S.C. 2304) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$40,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$50,000,000";

(2) by striking "and" after "1987";

(3) by striking "\$50,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$60,000,000"; and

(4) by striking "1988." and inserting in lieu thereof "1988; not to exceed \$70,000,000 in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989; and not to exceed \$80,000,000 in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990."

(c) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION ACT.—Section 115 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act is amended by striking out "and" after "1985," and by inserting before the period a comma and the following: "\$6,750,000 for fiscal year 1987, and \$7,000,000 for fiscal year 1988".

SEC. 5. TRANSPORTATION ROUTES AND PARKING SITES.

(a) GRANT PROGRAM.—Title IV of the Surface Transportation Act of 1982 is amended by adding at the end the following:

GRANTS FOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES AND PARKING SITES

"Sec. 407. (a) The Secretary shall make grants to States and political subdivisions for—

"(1)(A) the designation of routes within and between the States for the safe transportation of hazardous materials,

"(B) determining the relative safety of each of the routes proposed to be designated, and

"(C) enforcement of the use of the designated routes by motor carriers transporting hazardous materials, and

"(2) the designation of sites for the parking of motor vehicles transporting hazardous materials in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary for the designation of such sites.

A State which receives a grant under this subsection shall carry out the designations described in paragraphs (1) and (2) after consultations with the political subdivisions within the State, motor carriers which transport hazardous materials through the State, and adjacent States. Designations by States and political subdivisions shall be completed within 2 years of receiving a grant under this subsection.

"(b) The Secretary shall establish guidelines to assist States and political subdivisions of States in the designation of—

"(1) routes for the safe transportation within and between their jurisdictions of hazardous materials, and

"(2) site for the parking of motor vehicles transporting hazardous materials.

Guidelines under paragraph (2) shall include minimum safety criteria to be taken into account in the designation of parking sites.

"(c) The Secretary shall publish routes and parking sites which are designated by States and political subdivisions under grants under subsection (a) and ensure that such publication is available to motor carriers engaged in the transportation of hazardous materials.

"(d) For purposes of this section, the term 'hazardous materials' means hazardous materials designated under section 104 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act."

(b) PUBLICATION OF GUIDELINES.—The Secretary of Transportation shall publish guidelines under sections 407(a)(2) and 407(b) of the Surface Transportation Act of 1982 (as added by subsection (a)) within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) AUTHORIZATION.—The first sentence of section 404 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 is amended by striking out "section 402" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 402 and 407".

SEC. 6. RECORD RETENTION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF ROUTES.

Section 106 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) RECORD RETENTION.—Each person who is registered under subsection (b) shall maintain a description of the routes followed by such person in the transportation of class A or B explosives (as defined by the Secretary), hazardous materials designated under section 104, and highway route control radioactive materials. Each person required to maintain a description shall maintain it at the person's principal place of business for at least 6 months after the completion of the transportation to which the description relates."

SEC. 7. ANNUAL MANDATORY REGISTRATION.

(a) ANNUAL REGISTRATION.—Section 106(b) of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "may be required by the Secretary to prepare" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall be required by the Secretary to annually prepare", and

(2) by striking out "not more often than once every 2 years".

(b) REGISTRATION FEE.—Section 106(b) of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act is amended by adding at the end the following: "The Secretary may establish a fee for the annual registration required by this subsection to cover the cost of such registration."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The Secretary of Transportation shall establish a timetable (not to exceed 3 years from the date of the enactment of this Act) for the registration of persons under section 106(b) of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. The timetable shall establish a priority for the registration of persons under such section.

SEC. 8. EMERGENCY RESPONSE.

(a) TRAINING GRANTS.—Section 116 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act is amended to read as follows:

GRANTS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING

"Sec. 116. (a) GRANTS.—The Secretary shall make grants in fiscal years 1987 through 1991 to States and political subdivisions to assist in the training of personnel to make such responses. No grant may be made for more than 75 percent of the cost of any training program.

"(b) APPLICATIONS.—No grant may be made under subsection (a) unless an application therefor is submitted to and approved by the Secretary.

"(c) GUIDELINES.—The Secretary shall, in consultation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, establish guidelines for training programs used under a grant under subsection (a).

"(d) THE AUTHORIZATION.—To make grants under subsection (a) there are authorized to be appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1987, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1988, \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1989, \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1990, and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1991."

(b) PUBLICATION OF GUIDELINES.—The Secretary of Transportation shall publish guidelines under section 116(c) of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (as added by subsection (a)) within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION REGULATIONS.—Within one year of the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of Transportation shall by rule require—

(1) the listing of relevant emergency response telephone numbers on all shipping papers required by the Secretary in connection with the transportation of hazardous materials,

(2) that motor carriers transporting hazardous materials carry the most current publication of the Secretary prescribing emergency response procedures, and

(3) that such publication be located at facilities involved in the transportation of hazardous materials.

SEC. 9. LICENSING AND TRAINING OF DRIVERS.

(a) QUALIFICATIONS AND GUIDELINES.—Section 106 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, as amended by section 6, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) QUALIFICATIONS FOR LICENSING.—(1) The Secretary shall by rule establish minimum

qualifications for the licensing by the States of drivers of motor vehicles transporting hazardous materials designated under section 104. In establishing such qualifications the Secretary shall consult with and take into account the recommendations of States, administrators of State motor vehicle administrations, carriers and shippers of such materials, insurers, and representatives of drivers.

"(2) Qualifications established under paragraph (1) shall require—

"(A) that a driver be licensed by only one State to transport hazardous materials,

"(B) successful completion of written examinations to test the qualifications of license applicants to drive motor vehicles used for the transportation of such materials and to retest applicants to determine the retention of such qualifications,

"(C) experience in transporting non hazardous materials,

"(D) experience in driving over different terrains,

"(E) experience in the handling of hazardous materials,

"(F) knowledge of the operation of emergency equipment used in responses to emergencies arising out of the transportation of such materials,

"(G) knowledge of the response procedures followed in such emergencies,

"(H) familiarity with Federal motor carrier safety regulations and Federal safety regulations respecting the transportation of such materials, and

"(I) a safe driving record.

"(f) TRAINING PROGRAM GUIDELINES.—The Secretary shall establish guidelines for training and retraining programs for drivers of motor vehicles transporting hazardous materials designated under section 104 and for other personnel, including loaders and handlers of such explosives and materials. The guidelines shall include provisions that require knowledge of—

"(1) the handling of such materials,

"(2) the operation of emergency equipment used in responses to emergencies arising out of the transportation of such materials,

"(3) the appropriate response procedures followed in such emergencies, and

"(4) familiarity with Federal motor carrier safety regulations and Federal safety regulations respecting the transportation of such materials.

"(g) REQUIREMENT.—Effective two years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, no person required under subsection (e) to be licensed by a State to transport hazardous materials may transport hazardous materials designated under section 104 or cause to be transported or shipped such materials unless such person has in effect a valid license issued under qualifications established under such subsection."

(b) PUBLICATION OF QUALIFICATIONS AND GUIDELINES.—The Secretary of Transportation shall publish qualifications and guidelines under subsections (e) and (f) of section 106 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (as added by subsection (a)) within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—(1) The requirement of section 106(e) of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (as added by subsection (a)) respecting the licensing of drivers of motor vehicles transporting hazardous materials designated under section 104 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act shall apply in a State upon the expiration of 2 years after the date of the enactment of

this subsection unless the State has in effect alternate licensing requirements approved by the Secretary. The Secretary may promulgate regulations establishing procedures for the consideration and approval of such alternate requirements.

(2) The Secretary shall approve alternate licensing requirements submitted by a State unless the Secretary determines that such requirements are not consistent with the purpose of the licensing requirements of section 106(e) of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

(3) In any fiscal year in which a State is not in compliance with paragraph (1), the amount available to the State under appropriations made under section 404 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 shall be reduced by 15 percent.

SEC. 10. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FLOW STUDY.

(a) CONTINUING STUDY.—The Secretary of Transportation shall conduct a continuing study of the flow of hazardous materials in the United States which under regulations of the Secretary are required to bear at least two placards (49 C.F.R. Part 172, Subpart F). Such study shall be conducted—

(1) to improve the targeting of Federal enforcement of Department of Transportation requirements respecting the transportation of hazardous materials,

(2) to improve the enforcement by States and localities of their requirements respecting such transportation, and

(3) to assist in the development of emergency response capabilities by States and localities.

The study shall identify the routes followed in the shipment of such materials and the types of accidents and incidents involving

the shipment of such materials which have required Federal, State, or local emergency response services. The Secretary shall make a report to the Congress on the results of the study within one year of the date of the enactment of this Act and thereafter shall periodically report to the Congress any changes in the flow of hazardous materials identified by the study.

(b) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term "hazardous materials" means a hazardous material designated under section 104 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

SEC. 11. SHIPMENT OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS.

(a) ANALYSIS.—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of Energy, shall complete an analysis of the risks to health, safety, and the environment associated with transportation of high-level nuclear waste and spent nuclear fuel to (1) the five potential geologic repository sites to be nominated by the Secretary of Energy as suitable for site characterization pursuant to section 112(b) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, and (2) to and from any monitored retrievable storage site authorized pursuant to section 141 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. In addition, the Secretary of Transportation shall evaluate and compare routes and transportation modes that entail the least risk to human health, safety, and the environment. In completing such analysis, the Secretary shall provide appropriate opportunity for public comment.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary shall complete the analysis within one year of the date of the enactment of this Act and shall report the results of the analysis to the Congress and the Secretary of Energy.

SEC. 12. TRUCK BRAKES.

The regulations of the Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration published as section 393.42 of title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations shall, effective 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, be of no force or effect and the Administrator may not issue a regulation having the same effect as such regulation. The Secretary of Transportation shall conduct such public information program as may be necessary to publicize the safety benefits of this section.

SEC. 13. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) Section 104(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting "and" at the end of paragraph (1), by striking out paragraph (2), and by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(b) Section 104 of such title is amended by striking out subsection (d).

(c) Section 105(c) of title 49, United States Code, as amended by section 3, is further amended by adding after and below paragraph (10) the following:

"A decision of the Administrator in carrying out a duty or power specified in paragraphs (1) through (10) and involving notice and hearing required by law is administratively final."

(d) Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Associate Deputy Administrator for Motor Carrier Safety, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

"Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Transportation."